

E. M. Bass & Co. AT COST! AT COST!

Everything goes! Our magnificent stock of more than \$50,000.00 will be placed on sale Monday morning at 9 o'clock at ACTUAL COST of goods in market. We have deferred taking our annual inventory until January 20th. We do this to allow us to reduce our present stock, and on February 1st our buyers will go East and purchase an entire new stock of goods. Now, taking into consideration how cheap we buy goods, oftentimes 40 and 50 per cent cheaper than other merchants; and now, giving you this grand selection of goods at Prime First Cost, is perhaps the greatest opportunity ever offered Atlanta people to own goods.

Now, to those who know us, it is useless to make any further explanation. To those that don't, we simply ask you to come and buy goods cheaper than you ever saw them in your life. Our stock consists of everything in Dress Goods, Silks, Trimmings, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, Blankets, Comforts, Counterpanes, Wash Dress Goods, Linings and Findings, Notions, Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, Corsets of every make, Handkerchiefs, Men's Furnishing Goods, Umbrellas, Everything in Ladies' and Misses' Capes and Coats. Read some Special Prices, and remember each and every article under our roof is at

NEW YORK COST.

Colored Dress Goods.

Regular Price.	Cost Price.
12 1/2c Fancy Gaufrage Cloth.	7 1/2c
25c Manchester Serge and Diagonal.	10 1/2c
35c Cherron and Chameleon Diagonals.	12 1/2c
40c All Wool Surah Serge.	21 1/2c
38c Nobby Wool Plaids, latest colors.	22c
\$1.25 Silk and Wool Plaids, very fine quality.	65c

Regular Price.	Cost Price.
50c Eiderdown extra quality.	30c
60c Eiderdown, very best quality.	35c
50c All Wool Two Tone Boucle Suiting.	25 1/2c
\$1.25 54-inch French Boucle Suiting, fine quality.	75c
\$1.25 54-inch Rough Russian Bourrette, extra nice.	75c
75c 48-inch Silk-finish Henrietta, good colors.	30 1/2c

Silks. Silks. Silks.

Regular Price.	Cost Price.
65c Black Surah Silk.	25 1/2c
60c Striped Taffeta Plisse.	25c
75c Figured India.	39 1/2c
98c Gros Grain and Faille Francaise.	60 1/2c
80c Duchesse Satin.	60 1/2c
\$1.50 24-inch Duchesse Silk back.	72 1/2c
\$2.00 25-inch Satin Duchesse, extra quality.	90c
\$1.25 Satin Duchesse, evening shades.	72 1/2c

Black Dress Goods.

Regular Price.	Cost Price.
25c Manchester Diagonal.	10 1/2c
35c Cherron fancy Suiting, and Chameleon Diagonal.	12 1/2c
40c All Wool Surah Serge.	21 1/2c
40c Figured Mohair Sicilians.	21 1/2c
50c Mohair Brilliantine and Sicilian.	30c
\$1.25 48-inch Silk-finish Henrietta, our price 59c.	48 1/2c

Regular Price.	Cost Price.
\$1.25 48-inch Silk-finish Jacquard Biarritz.	52 1/2c
\$1.00 48-inch Broad Wale Diagonal.	48 1/2c
\$1.25 54-inch Genuine Tailor Serge.	48 1/2c
\$1.25 54-inch French Imperial Serge.	48 1/2c

Regular Price.	Cost Price.
60c Watered Moreen Skirting.	34 1/2c
\$1.00 Diagonal Soliel and Corkscrew Serge.	43 1/2c
\$1.25 Genuine Mohair Granite Sicilian.	69 1/2c

Ladies' Capes.

Regular Price.	Cost Price.
50c Wool Beaver Capes.	\$3.75
6.98 Wool Boucle Capes.	3.85
7.98 Wool Beaver Capes.	4.38
10.00 Tan Beaver Capes.	5.68
12.00 Sooth double-face Capes.	10.00
18.00 Beaver Capes for.	10.00
19.98 Boucle Capes.	12.50
5.00 Plush Capes.	3.53
18.98 Plush Capes.	12.50
22.50 Plush Capes.	14.50

They are yours at cost price.

Ladies' Coats.

Regular Price.	Cost Price.
\$2.50 Chinchilla Coats.	\$1.25
4.50 Gray Scotch Coats.	2.38
7.50 Tan Beaver Coats.	4.38
12.50 Boucle Coats.	7.50
12.50 Beaver Coats.	7.50
15.00 Boucle Coats.	8.68
15.00 Beaver Coats.	8.68
17.50 Boucle Capes.	9.38
18.50 Boucle Capes.	10.00

These are all in the latest styles, ripple back and large buttons. They are yours at cost price.

Gloves.

Regular Price.	Cost Price.
19c Cashmere Gloves.	12c
25c Cashmere Gloves.	17c
35c Cashmere Gloves.	23c
\$1.00 Kid Gloves.	58c
\$1.25 Lace Kid Gloves.	75c
\$1.50 Patent Thumb Kid Gloves.	89c

Hosiery.

Regular Price.	Cost Price.
10c Misses' Fast Black Hose.	4c
10c Ladies' Fast Black Hose.	4c
19c Ladies' Regular-Made Hose.	13c
19c Misses' Regular-Made Hose.	9c
25c Ladies' Fine Hose.	17c
35c Bicycle Hose, heavy.	15c
39c Ladies' Silk-Finished Hose.	23c

Sample of Silk Hose half price. They are yours at cost price.

Underwear.

Regular Price.	Cost Price.
25c Child's Vest and Pants.	19c
25c Ladies' Fleece Vests.	19c
60c Ladies' Fleece Garments.	44c
80c Ladies' Wool Vests.	58c
80c Ladies' Wool Pants.	58c
98c Ladies' Wool Vests.	62c
98c Ladies' Wool Pants.	62c
65c Ladies' Union Suits.	38c
75c Misses' Union Suits.	58c
\$1.25 Misses' Union Suits.	78c
\$1.25 Ladies' Union Suits.	82c
\$2.25 Ladies' Union Suits.	\$1.55

They are yours at Cost Price.

Men's Furnishings

Regular Price.	Cost Price.
39c Men's Undershirted Shirts.	23c
75c Men's Undershirted Shirts.	46c
10c All Linen Collars.	8c
19c All Linen Cuffs.	15c
\$1.00 Laundered Shirts for.	68c
50c Undershirt and Drawers.	25c
60c Undershirt and Drawers.	39c
\$1.00 Undershirt and Drawers.	48c
25c All Linen Handkerchiefs.	10c
50c Fine Silk Handkerchiefs.	23c
39c Fine Silk Garters.	18c
49c Crepe de Chine 4-in-hands.	25c
39c Black Satin 4-in-hands.	23c
49c Canton Flannel Drawers.	28c
60c Canton Flannel Drawers.	38c
\$1.00 Laundered Shirts, colored bosoms.	46c
15c Cuffholders for.	8c
50c All Wool Scarlet Vests.	19c

These are Yours at Cost Price.

Comforts.

Regular Price.	Cost Price.
98c 7 lbs. Comforts.	68c
\$1.25 7 lbs. Comforts.	87c
1.48 7 lbs. Comforts.	\$1.10
1.98 7 lbs. Comforts.	1.30
2.25 very fine Comforts.	1.42
2.75 extra fine Comforts.	1.85
3.00 beautiful Comforts.	2.20
3.98 truly fine Comforts.	2.65

They are yours at cost price.

Blankets.

Regular Price.	Cost Price.
75c 10-4 Blankets.	49c
\$2.50 10-4 all-wool Blankets.	\$1.55
3.48 11-4 all-wool Blankets.	2.20
3.98 11-4 all-wool Blankets.	2.95
3.98 10-4 California Blankets.	2.65

They are yours at cost price.

Domestics.

Regular Price.	Cost Price.
6c yard-wide Bleachings.	4 1-2c
7c yard-wide Bleachings.	5c
9c Lonsdale Bleachings.	7 7-8c
9c Fruit of the Loom.	7 7-8c
12 1-2c Lonsdale Cambrics.	9 1-2c
12 1-2c 46-in Pepperell Casings.	9 1-2c
20c 8-4 Pepperell Sheetings.	16 7-8c
22c 9-4 Pepperell Sheetings.	17 7-8c
17c Dover 10-4 Sheetings.	13 3-4c

They are yours at cost price.

Napkins.

Regular Price.	Cost Price.
25c 12-inch Napkins for.	17c
45c 14-inch bord. Napkins.	32c
65c All-linen Napkins.	47 1-2c
\$1.25 figured Linen Napkins.	72c
\$1.39 German Satin Napkins.	92c
\$1.48 18-in. Linen Fig. Napkins.	98c
\$2.00 German Satin Damask.	\$1.25
\$2.48 German Satin Damask.	\$1.63
\$3.25 German Satin Damask.	\$1.92

Linens.

Regular Price.	Cost Price.
25c Oiled Red Damask.	17c
35c Oiled Red Damask.	23c
25c Cream Damask.	18c
45c German Damask.	29c
45c Bleached Damask.	25c
60c Bleached Damask.	42c
75c Satin Damask.	55c
80c German Dice Damask.	62c
98c Satin Damask.	68c
\$1.25 Satin Damask.	92c

Towels.

Regular Price.	Cost Price.
6c 18x34 Towels for.	4c
15c 18x38 Linen Towels.	9c
19c 24x45 Linen Towels.	11c
25c 40x23 Linen Towels.	16c
40c 52x25 Damask Towels.	23c

Umbrellas.

Regular Price.	Cost Price.
75c Serge Umbrellas, 26 inches, Natural Wood and Metal Handles.	49c
\$1.58 Silk Serge Umbrellas, Dresden and Natural Crook Handles.	90c
\$3.50 All Silk Umbrellas, Steel Rods, Prince of Wales Crooks.	\$1.32

They are Yours at Cost Price.

Crash.

Regular Price.	Cost Price.
8c 18-inch All-linen Crash.	4 1-2c
10c 18-inch All-linen Crash.	6 1-2c
12c 18-inch All-linen Crash.	8c

They are Yours at Cost Price.

Linings and Findings.

Regular Price.	Cost Price.
5c Best Skirt Cambrics.	3 1-2c
15c Gilbert's Best Silsesias.	8c
15c Gilbert's Best Percalines.	8c
20c Best Linen Canvas.	12c
10c Best Velveteen Bindings.	7c
20c 2-inch Velveteen Bindings.	11c
5c Patent Hooks and Eyes.	3c
10c Cross-Bored Crinolines.	6c
7c Best Bunch Bones.	4c
3c Best Bone Casings.	1c
25c Anti-Fiber Chamois.	15c
19c 42-inch Wireline now.	12c
30c Best Collar Canvas.	15c
50c all-wool Moreens.	35c

These are yours at cost price.

Specials.

Regular Price.	Cost Price.
25c Silvered Photo Frames.	7c
50c Pin Trays for.	5c
50c Silvered Soap Holders.	19c
25c Trilby Hearts for.	15c
5c Castile Soap.	1c

We Are Preparing to Take Stock

And Find We Have a Great Many Odds and Ends in Short Lengths and Goods

WE DO NOT WISH TO CARRY OVER

We are going to sacrifice these goods to make room for a fifteen-thousand-dollar stock of goods that we were fortunate in buying from a firm who wanted to retire from business. We purchased this stock by taking the entire lot at about

50c On the Dollar.

While others are kicking at the dullness of their trade, we will be giving you the advantage of

OUR BIG SCOOP.

Wool Dress Goods and Silks

Your purse may be limited after having bought so many Xmas presents, and you may think you can't buy a nice dress with what money you have. If you will come to us we will convince you that you are mistaken.

Two counters of short length Dress Goods, from 2 to 7 yards in a piece, remnants of the newest and most stylish goods we have had this season, will be sold Monday at

One-Half Their Original Price.

38-inch Rough Cheviots, in plaids that were 45c, to go
At 30c

10 pieces of 52-inch Boucle, in red and black, green and black, and most desirable shades, that were \$1.25.

Now 89c

38-inch all-wool Surah Serges.
24c

40-inch black, silk-finish Henrietta, the 75c quality,
For 40c

Received, 20 pieces of 4-Brocaded Silks, in dark and evening shades, we will sell Monday
For 26c

\$1.25 black Satin Duchesse
For 89c

35 or 40 remnants of Silks will be put on center counters for this sale at a
Very Low Price.

Blankets and Comforts.

Our stock of Blankets and Comforts is entirely too large for this season and the way we are knitting the prices we will soon get rid of them. We need the room.

10-4 white Blankets
74c

11-4 Wool Blankets
\$1.75

11-4 Blankets, were \$4.00,
At \$2.25

12-4 all wool California Blankets
\$4.50

Very large size Sateen Comforts
\$1.75

Splendid Comforts, good lining,
67c

LINENS.

Our Linen Department was never as attractive to close buyers and judges of good Linens as at present.

72 inch Bleached Satin Damask, beautiful designs,
At 75c

72 inch Bleached Linen, never sold for less than 75c,
Now 59c

70 inch half bleached Damask nothing better for wear, good value at 50c,
Now 39c

Largest size Dinner Doilies for
98c

Good size Doilies at
49c

100 dozen Doilies will go in this sale Monday
At 24c

Extra large Bleached Towels, bought as a "Job," will go in a hurry
5c

22x44 Bleached Huck Towels
17c

Large size Bleached Satin Damask, Tied Fringe Towel
24c

Ladies' Underwear.

"Oneita" Union Suits
75c

Ladies' Non-Shrinking, all wool Vests, Pants to match,
At 74c Each

Ladies Ribbed Vests and Pants
50c Suit

Ladies' Knit Skirts.

\$1.00 Knit Skirts
Now 65c

\$1.25 Wool Skirts
75c

\$1.50 all wool Skirts reduced
\$1.00

\$2.25 Knit Skirt at
\$1.35

Corsets.

Our Corset Department is absolutely complete. The best Corset in the city

For 50c

in either drab or white. Bought—20 dozen Corsets, some as you have been paying 75c for; to close them out we will sell them

For 65c

We have the R. & G. Thompson Glove-Fitting, Dr. Warner's Corline and Health Corsets and C. B. We can give you these goods in any color desired.

Umbrellas.

We have a big run on Umbrellas. The price and quality of them are the attractive feature.

Ladies' Paragon frame Umbrellas,
83c.

Gentlemen's 26 or 28, best of silk Umbrellas,
For 98c

28-inch Umbrella, natural wood stick, splendid quality,
\$1.12

Hosiery.

Our Hosiery stock will interest any one wishing to purchase any goods in this line. Our prices are correct and they were well selected.

Linings.

The best Skirt Cambric made,
3 1-2c

Good Drilling,
6c

Splendid Silsesia,
10c

Barred or Plain Crinoline,
7c

The real Fiber Chamois,
10c

Are still selling the widest W. made, at

THE LADIES' BAZAAR

E. M. Bass & Co.

31 WHITEHALL—30 S BROAD

the guests departed for home the night hour was close at hand. Those present were: Missen, Julia Ann, Mary Henslie, Jesse Cravens, Charles B. Borchouse and Mark Trimmer. Before their departure the guests wished Mr. and Mrs. Borchouse many more years of wedded bliss and an annual reunion of pleasure at the Christmas of the present year. The next look happened on the day of Thursday evening. The attendances at this pleasant home was unprecedentedly large and the merriment and pleasure of continuous merriment everybody was delighted with the numerous pleasures extended and hope to receive a repetition of the same.

December 3.—(Special.)—A grand event at Wednesday evening the crowning of the season here was a special one given to the young people by Mrs. A. Fall in honor of her daughter, Miss Fall, who has been studying at the University seminary and is now at home a few days spending the Christmas holidays. Fall was assisted in a charming manner by Mrs. Bargarly and Miss Hild receiving and entertaining her guests. The sumptuous repast was a success in every respect and the evening was most enjoyable on the occasion. It was an occasion to be remembered by the young people who were so fortunate as to be present. Collaps with Misses May Belle Couch, Love Glass with Miss Annie McLane, Ed Sezer with Miss Lucy Freeman, Elbert Lindsay with Miss Carolyn Todd, Charles H. H. with Miss Acarton, Cloud Arnall with Miss Lydia Lyle, Hard Cooke with Miss Grace Litch.

December 3.—(Special.)—The most enjoyable social event of the season in this place was the house party given by Miss Annie Harris on Christmas night. There were several visitors present on a distance and, together with Miss Harris' notable belles and gallant beaux, the attendance was a large one. The feature of the evening was the dances which ride over the town, after which the dances was entertained by Miss Harris and her friends. The evening was filled with games and elegant refreshments were enjoyed. Those present were kind enough to praise the of the queenly manner in which the charming hostess received her guests and will always look forward to their repetition with keenest zest.

December 4.—(Special.)—The Wilmington, Delaware through Atlanta yesterday en route to Florida, where she will spend the winter months. Miss Weill is a young lady of great beauty and extraordinary powers.

THE CORRECT CORSET.

and corset bodies of every description, though lending toward useful lines, all so delicately white and comely, seemed that it looks as if the new woman had not such a hardened creature after all. At one of New York's best known stores yesterday were loaned some of the latest secrets of corsets.

New women who dress well now say, if stays really made, but have then declined to order according to exactness of individual figures.

For less expensive tastes—for corsets made to order are naturally dearer than runs—there are ready made ones for sale; but even these are tried as early as to the figure as a boot to the foot, out of twenty of the same number, shape, one only will be declared a perfect fit.

Then there seem to be corsets for wear under the sun, for cycling, golf riding, for high dress and for lounging. And so perfectly are they, all made



FOR THE WOMAN WHO RIDES.

there is no effect of slovenliness, nor is it blessed with any sort of a figure, same girl may wear all kinds and still in the trim grided being man loves is a her.

To Give an Elegant Outline

Continued on Page Seven.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
FURNISHED house, new roof and
or rent. Good location. Call
bacco land. Mrs. Barlow, Huntington.
FOR TRADE OR SALE 500 acres lan-
dscap, 1000 acres timber land, 1000
of Monticello; will sell or trade for land
Texas, Louisiana or Arkansas. W. A.
Powers, 16 Currier street, Dec 20.

FOR SALE 6-room house and lot.
fronting two streets. \$100 cash, bal-
ance monthly. Special bargain, as
wintered. Call J. A. Apple, 100
Powers, 16 Currier street, Dec 20.

FOR SALE Six-room house, 30
feet fronting two streets. \$100 cash,
easy. Apply to F. M. Moore, 35
street, cool and wood yard.

FOR SALE 1000 acres of land, 1000
and dairy farms near Atlanta and
Warren and Richmond counties, Georgia.
Call J. A. Apple, 100 Powers, 16
Aiken county, South Carolina. Geo.
Howard, Kirkwood, Ga.

FOR SALE—Florida land, eight
acres, 1000 acres, 1000 acres, 1000
water site, suitable for winter home.
Call J. S. Postoffice box 12, city.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—1000
land from \$60 up; full, healthy city

100 ACRES seven miles north of Atlanta will sell or exchange portion. Call 313-1111.

AN ELEGANT SUBURBAN HOME in Marietta, Ga., for sale at auction—on first day of the month, 1934, at 11 o'clock to the highest bidder, before the courthouse door at Marietta, the Kirkpatrick residence, a fine 12-room bungalow on edge of said city, adjoining Major's road, and containing the dwelling contains four bedrooms, a bath, a kitchen, a breakfast room and the farm contains about 30 acres of land, besides a large barn and outbuildings. Call 313-1111. The property will be shown or any questions answered by the undersigned. Knock 'em out—dec-4-34

FIFTY ACRES land at Hapeville for sale at auction—on first day of the month, 1934, at 11 o'clock to the highest bidder, before the courthouse door at Marietta, Ga., the property contains a beautiful bird never-falling stream bottom on one side; land lies beautifully; all the land is in one piece, and is about five miles from Atlanta, near Central rail-

[illegible][illegible]

room house in good neighborhood, with
gas and electric lights, and a large
gas lighters and two-light window
sashes. AVERILL, 11 N. Broad street.

**For Sale by George Ward, 33 W.
Alabama Street.**

Christmas and the exposition have come
and gone. The war is over; now, the
time has come when you can get a
500 buys 5-story brick store, nearly as
new as the day it was built, for \$10,000.
Come and see it. The price is \$10,000.
Cash will start you off on a nice 5-story
cottage, 100 ft. front, 100 ft. deep, 100
buys fine lot 50x100, good location,
100 ft. corner, on Boulevard, W.
\$1,800.

For sale—acres, four and a half
miles out, very fine land; 200 yards
railroad; 6-room cottage and good
per acre, half mile from Georgia
road, 10 miles out, fine land; very cheap.

open; 12 acres of bottom; two acres
open; 12 acres; 5-room

GEORGE WARREN

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
FOR SALE or exchange for eastern
property, 100 acres of bottom, 100
feet street; also 60 acres of partly im-
proved land near Douglassville, Doug-
lassville, Ga. For sale or address: Geo-
ge Warren, 201 Lee Street.

BURKE'S OLD BOOK STORE.
SCHOOL REOPEN Thursday, Janu-
ary 10th. We have a large stock of
our no-account trash on our "Amat-
er" shelves. We have no more of our
old-be-comers. Our stock is up-
dated. We have a large stock of
books and supplies than all the oth-
ers combined. Why? Because we have
been in the business and sell so much
remember we have been established
years, and are "fine old book store
and a large stock of books and sup-
plies in the world!!" Burke's Old Book
Store.

**MANNER of schoolbooks and stu-
dies cheap at Burke's Old Book Store.**
WE BUY BOOKS of all saleable kin-
ds from the smallest lots to the largest
lots. We pay cash. No connection with
"attempts." We also buy
novels, magazines, confederate
military and naval books, and

AUCTION SALES.
AUCTION SALES conducted in and
of the city at reasonable
times, & places.
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of the city at reasonable
times, & places.

THE CONSTITUTION, J

DEVOTED TO THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION,

Supplement to The
Atlanta Constitution

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1895.

THE FLIGHT of PONY BAKER.

A New Story of Boy Life.

BY WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS.

CHAPTER VII. NEW GRIEVANCES.

After that Pony Baker gave up running off to the Indians. He about gave up running off altogether. He had a splendid Fourth of July. His mother could not let him stay up the whole of the night before, but she let him get up at 4 o'clock, and fire off both his packs of shooting crackers; and though she had forbidden him to go down to the river bank where the men were firing off the cannon, he hardly missed it. He felt sleepy as soon as his crackers were done, and another fellow who was with him came into the parlor and they both lay down on the carpet and went to sleep there, and slept till breakfast time. After breakfast he went up to the courthouse yard, with some other fellows, and then, after dinner, when they all came round and begged, and the big fellows promised to watch out for Pony, she let him go out to the second lock with them and go in swimming in the canal. He did not know why this should be such a great privilege, but it was. He had never been out to the second lock before. It was outside of the corporation line, and that was a great thing in itself.

After supper Pony's mother let him fire off his powder snake and she even came out and looked at it, with her fingers in her ears. He assured her that it wouldn't make any noise, but she could not believe him; and when the flash came she gave a little whoop and ran in doors. It shamed him before the boys, for fear they would laugh, and she acted even worse when his father wished to let him go up to the courthouse yard to see the fireworks. A lot of the fellows were going, and he was to go with the crowd, but his father was to come a little behind, so as to see that nothing happened to him; and when they were just starting off what should she do but halloo to his father from the door where she was standing. "Do be careful of the child, Henry!" It did not seem as if she could be a good mother when she tried, and she was about the frailest mother in the Boy's Town.

All the way up to the courthouse the boys kept snickering, and whispering, "Don't stomp your toe, child," and "Be careful of the child, boys," and things like that till Pony had to fight some of them. Then they stopped. They were afraid his father would hear anyway.

But the fireworks were splendid and the fellows were very good to Pony, because his father stood in the middle of the crowd and treated them to lemonade, and they did not plague him any more going home. It was 10 o'clock when Pony got home; it was the latest he had ever been up.

Just before the circus came, about the end of July, something happened that made Pony mean to run off more than anything



"WANTS TO GO WITH THE CIRCUS, HEIGH?" SAID THE CIRCUS MAN.

that ever was. His father and mother were coming home from a walk in the evening; it was so hot nobody could stay in the house, and just as they were coming to the front steps, Pony stole up behind them and tossed a snowball which he had got out of the garden at his mother, just for fun. The flower struck her very softly on her hair, for she had no bonnet on, and she gave a jump and a halloo that made Pony laugh, and then she caught him by the arm and boxed his ears. "Oh my goodness! It was you, was it, you good-for-nothing boy? I thought it was a bat!" she said and she broke out crying and ran into the house and would not mind his father

who was calling after her, "Lucy, Lucy, my dear child."

Pony was crying, too, for he did not intend to frighten his mother, and when she took his fun as if he had done something wicked, he did not know what to think. He stole off to bed and he lay there crying in the dark, and expecting that she would come to him as she always did, to have him say that he was sorry when he had been wicked or to tell him that she was



PONY TOUCHES OFF HIS POWDER SNAKE.

sorry, when she thought she had not been quite fair with him. But she did not come, and after a good while his father came and said, "Are you awake, Pony? I'm sorry your mother misunderstood your fun. But you mustn't mind it, dear boy. She's not well, and she's very nervous."

"I don't care!" Pony sobbed out. "She won't have a chance to touch me again!" For he had made up his mind to run off with the circus, which was coming the next Tuesday.

He turned his face away, sobbing, and his father, after standing by his bed a moment, went away without saying anything but, "Don't forget your prayer, Pony. You'll feel differently in the morning I hope."

Pony fell asleep thinking how he would come back to the Boy's Town with the circus when he was grown up, and when he came out riding three horses bareback, he should see his father and mother and sisters in one of the lower seats. They would not know him, but he would know them, and he would send for them to come to the dressing room and would be very good to them—all but his mother. He would be very cold and stiff with her, though he would know that she was prouder of him than all the rest put together, and she would go away almost crying.

He began being cold and stiff with her the very next morning, although she was better than ever to him, and gave him waffles for breakfast with unsalted butter, and tried to pet him up. All that day she kept trying to do things for him, but he would scarcely speak to her; and at night she came to him and said, "What makes you act so strangely, Pony. Are you offended with your mother?"

"Yes, I am!" said Pony, haughtily, and he twitched away from where she was sitting on the side of his bed, leaning over him.

"On account of last night, Pony?" she asked tenderly.

"I reckon you know well enough," said Pony, and he tried to be disgusted with her for her hypocrisy, but he felt his heart getting softer, and he had to set his teeth hard or he would have broken down crying.

"If it is for that, you mustn't, Pony dear. You don't know how you frightened me. When your snowball hit me I felt sure it was a bat, and I'm so afraid of bats, you know. I didn't mean to hurt my poor boy's feelings so and you mustn't mind it any more, Pony."

She stooped down and kissed him on the forehead, but he did not move or say anything; only after that he felt more forgiving toward his mother. He made up his mind to be good to her along with the rest

when he came back with the circus. But still he meant to run off with the circus. He did not see how he could do anything else, for he had told all the boys that day that he was going to do it; and when they just laughed, and said, "Oh yes. Think you can fool your grandmother! It'll be like running off with the Indians." Pony wagged his head and said they would see whether it would or not, and offered to bet them what they dared.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE CIRCUS COMES TO THE BOYS TOWN.

The morning of the circus day all the fellows went out to the corporation line to meet the circus procession. There were ladies and knights, the first thing, riding on spotted horses; and then a band chariot, all made up of swans and dragons. There were about twenty baggage wagons; but before you go to them there was the greatest thing of all. It was a chariot drawn by twelve shetland ponies, and it was shaped like a great shell, and around in the bottom of the shell there were little circus actors, boys and girls, dressed in their circus clothes, and they all looked exactly like fairies. They scarcely seemed to see

the fellows said he was the outside of the tent began and kept the boys under the curtains.

Even then Pony could not courage to say a thing, but was just behind him with of water and he spoke up wants to go with the circus.

They both set down their but Pony felt himself turning pale circus man came toward them to go with the circus, heigh? Let look at you." He took Pony by the ders and turned him slowly round looked at his nice clothes by the chin. "Orphan?" he

Pony did not know what Leonard nodded; perhaps he what to say, either; but Pony they had both told a lie.

"Parents living?" The circus at Pony, and Pony had to were.

He gasped out "Yes" so the scarcely hear him, and said, "Well, that's right. When we orphan we want to have his parents so that we can go and ask them sort of a boy he is."

He looked at Pony in such a smiling way that Pony took courage him whether they would want him to burnt brandy.

"What for?"

"To keep me little."

"Oh, I see." The circus man his hat and rubbed his forehead silk handkerchief, which he put top of his hat, before he put it

"No, I don't know as we will. er short for giants just now. you like to drink a glass of milk every morning and grow into a footer?"

Pony said he didn't know whether he would like to be quite so big; and then the circus man said perhaps he would rather go for an India rubber man; that was what they called the contortionist in those days. "Let's feel of you again!" The circus man took hold of Pony and felt his joints. "You're put together pretty right; but I reckon we could make you do if you'd let us take you apart with a screw driver and limber the parts up with rattlesnake oil. Wouldn't like it, heigh? Well, let me see!" The circus man thought a moment, and then he said, "How would double somersaults on four horses bareback do?"

Pony said that would do, and then the circus man said, "Well, then, we've just hit it, because our double somersault, four-horse bareback is just going to leave up and we want a new one right away. Now there's more than one way of joining a circus, but the best way is to wait on your front steps with your things all packed up and the procession comes along at about 1 o'clock in the morning and picks you up. Which'd you rather do?"

Pony pushed his toe into the turf, as he always did when he was embarrassed, but he made out to say he would rather wait out on the front steps.

"Well, then, that's all settled," said the circus man. "We'll be along," and he was going away with his dog, but Jim Leonard called after him, "You haven't asked him whereabouts he lives."

The circus man kept on and he said without looking around, "Oh, that's all right. We've got somebody that looks after that."

"It's the magician," said Jim Leonard to Pony and they walked away.

(To be Continued.)

To Stop a Leak.

To stop the leakage of a boat by the use of sawdust appears at the first suggestion ridiculous. It is a common method, however, employed by backwoodsmen in some parts of Australia.

One day a party having a big pile of luggage discovered upon loading it into a scow at the end of one of the regular "carries" that the boat leaked badly. To delay for repairs would occasion considerable annoyance and without repairs to proceed seemed impossible.

At this juncture one of the men had the boat unloaded again and brought from the sawmill near the spot a quantity of sawdust. This he sprinkled thickly upon the water on either side of the boat.

When the weight again sank the boat the influx of water through the sides and bottom sucked in the sawdust which finally accumulated in the crevices, swelled under the water and actually stopped the leakage.

What Interested Him.

"My dear child, you really should not eat your pudding so quickly."

"Why not, mamma?"

"Because it is dangerous. I once knew a little boy about your age who was eating his pudding so quickly that he died before he had finished it."

(With much concern)—"And what did they do with the rest of his pudding, mamma?"

Athletic Chickens.

In the state of Washington there is a chicken fancier who says he is raising an athletic breed of chickens. For their benefit he planted a large patch of sunflower which soon grew to a considerable height. The chickens discovered that the sunflower was a hard nut to crack, and they began to peck at it with great efforts.

After this Robert enlisted as a drummer boy, in the Eighth Michigan infantry and

TUTION, JR

EVERY SUNDAY.

AND AMUSEMENT OF THE
THE CONSTITUTION.ment, to the Readers
Constitution.communications intended
must be addressed to The

New Year.

As the old year has come and gone, and
New Year's Day has passed many of
readers will be back at school
again. Perhaps all will not
return, but you will have

been a very happy
all. The weather could
more balmy in June, and
to make it an unus-
son.

A new year and new resolu-
tion sends greeting to its
very happy New Year. And
wish to inform our friends
the past, we will continue to be
and companion of every boy and
reads The Constitution. Many
will be introduced and every-
make The Junior as at-
interesting as possible. There
contributions by some of the best
writers in the world.
upon the new year with best
The Junior's readers and
grace that for the future, as
the Junior is the young folks'
their service.

UL, THE CAT.

Not Paul the apostle, but Paul the cat.
He well deserves a place, however, in the
history of the feline kingdom; for he was
a cat of unusual intelligence and docility
of disposition.

He was brought in his very early kitten-
hood from a town twelve miles distant
to one of the sweetest of old country
homes, where many happy days of my
childhood were spent, and he was one
of the many animal friends that I knew
and loved at that dear old place.

Paul was a splendid mouser of the large
tortoise shell variety and it was in captiv-
ing rats and mice that he displayed his
intelligence. On that farm the corn was
kept in old-fashioned log cribs, made tight
and secure by having boards nailed over
the spaces between the logs.

This made covered galleries along which
rats traveled and in which they made
their beds or concealed themselves when
deemed it prudent to hide from a

Whenever the owner of the farm wished
to make war on the rats he armed himself
with a long rod and called Paul to accom-
pany him to the cribs. The cunning crea-
ture was ever ready for the fray and as
soon as bidden would climb the outside wall
of the crib at a corner, stepping at one end
of a covered crack, while his master would
thrust his long rod in the opposite end
of the same crack to drive out the rats.
As soon as one would appear Paul would
seize it in the twinkling of an eye and
leap to the ground and as quickly dispatch
it and in a moment be ready for the next
and the next.

He enjoyed this sport with the keenest
zeal, and he generally accompanied any
member of the family who walked in the
direction of the cribs or barns.

He was a great favorite with the mis-
tress of the home, and it was to her that
he usually went for his meals, and he of-
ten requested that cream be added to his
ordinary bill of fare. His method of asking
for his favorite delicacy was rather pecu-
liar. He would utter a faint, plaintive
mew, and if bread, meat and skim milk
were all placed before him in succession
he declined each one of them repeating
the mew until the cream was forthcoming.
Then he dined daintily, and quietly with-
drew to a sunny veranda for a comfortable
nap.

He never lost his kittenish ways, and his
favorite amusement even in his very old
age was to sit by his mistress in the morn-
ing when she was dressing and catch the
tapes which fastened her clothing and seize
and hold the laces of her shoes. He rarely
ever failed to be on hand in the morn-
ing when the doors were first opened ready
to enjoy this fun which the gentle mistress
enjoyed, too, for kindness to animals and
all the dependent creatures entrusted to
her care was one of her leading character-
istics.

Our Paul had one special friend—a large
black hound named Don—a strange friend,
indeed, for a cat. Their puppy and kitten-
hood days were contemporaneous, and
though I cannot explain it, there was al-
ways peace between them. They ate lov-
ingly from the same dish, had many a
wild frolic together and lay down in the
sun with each other to take long naps,
the kitten curled up in the semi-circle which
dogs like to make when they go to sleep.
Often the tall, black puppy would walk
solemnly about over the lot and orchard
with his little friend dangling from his
mouth and the kitten seemed to enjoy
this method of locomotion as well as the
dog did being the vehicle of transporta-
tion.

This singular friendship was never bro-
ken, though they both lived long enough to
see that all attachments are not sincere.
He and she came at last; and why must
almost without exception, the end
of all things is death.

Our dear old Paul was no exception to
this rule, and while residing for a time
in a distant state I was grieved and
shocked to find in a newspaper from my
native town the following pathetic tribute
to the kindest, the most faithful of his
race:

In Memoriam.

"Old Paul is dead, that good old cat,
We ne'er shall see him more;
His soul has reached—if cats have souls—
That place where good cats go.

"No thoughts of mice now trouble him;
His bones to rest are laid,
For loving hands have dug his grave
Beneath the willow's shade.

"He used to sleep upon a plank
High o'er a deep, dark well,
And often have I feared the fate
Which him at last befell.

"And now the passerby may see
This epitaph o'er him:
'Paul, aged ten, lies buried here
Because he could not swim.'"

These lines touched a note of sympathy
in the heart of another friend of the dear
old cat who knew and loved him in happy
days and she immediately added her trib-
ute to the "In Memoriam."

"A wall of anguish strikes my ear,
A tale of deepest sorrow,
For brindle Paul, of cats most dear,
Neath willow bow lies sleeping.

"No cat was he of low degree,
For Classic Athens claimed him;
And proudly he bore his pedigree
When plebeian felines met him.

"When night with darkest shadows drew
Her sable curtains o'er him
He ne'er was found with prowling crew,
Since caterwauls repelled him.

"A friend through his decade of years,
Too piteous 'In Memoriam,'
I fain would add, more he deserves,
Nil de mortuis nisi bonum."

—M. E. O.

The above was handed me by a little
lady friend who is as fond of nature as I
can claim to be and who has the rare fac-
ulty of understanding and interpreting the
silent people of the earth. I knew her
friend Paul, and earth never produced a
better mouser or a more faithful friend.
J. W. GLENN.

HOW TO BUILD A JOLLY BOAT

Plain directions will be given in this ar-
ticle for the construction of a practical,
safe and inexpensive ice boat. The ab-
sence of such instructions and the fancied
expensiveness have heretofore prevented
many an amateur mechanic from making
one of these odd crafts and enjoying the
rare and exhilarating sport of navigating
the ice.

Commence the work by getting four clear
pine planks one and one-fourth inches in
thickness and of the following lengths and
widths: One plank six inches wide and
six feet long; two of the same width nine
feet long, and a fourth twelve inches wide
and nine feet long. If dressed lumber is
used for the work, so much the better, a
neater looking job will result.

Measure off two feet from each end of
the short plank, and draw lines across with
pencil and square. Place the longer planks
on top of and at right angles to the other,
the wide one in the middle, with their out-
er edges against the lines, and the ends
of all extending one foot beyond the front
edge. Another piece, two feet in length,
and of the same width and thickness as the
others will be required to go across the op-
posite ends, underneath, six inches back
(A, Fig. 1). Fasten narrow planks to the
cross-pieces with two and three-quarter
inch bolts, having the nuts come under-
neath, of course. The middle plank should
be fastened with bolts in front and two-
inch screws, or wrought nails, clinched,
at the rear. Clinched nails may be used al-
together, but bolts are better and should be
used if possible, at least on the front ends.
When all are securely fastened, the ends of
the planks can be shaped as shown in the
illustration. What may be termed the
"hull" of the craft is now finished. The
runners, "rudder," and rigging will next
demand attention.

Setting Runners and Steering Gear.

Get two pieces of hard wood two inches
square and one foot in length and fasten
one under each end of the front arms, flush
with the ends of the same projecting three
inches on either side, (B, Fig. 1). It is
best to use large screws for fastening, in-
serting four in each piece, through the
pine plank. For runners you will require a
pair of large skates. These modern kind
with metal tops are best for this purpose
but the old-fashioned wooden top skate
will do. Odd skates may be used, if the
size corresponds, and such may sometimes
be found at a junk dealer's and purchased
for a few cents. They can be fastened on
in two ways: First, and to be preferred, by
means of short stout screws, inserted
through holes made for the purpose in the
metal or wooden tops, using two screws in
each end. The other plan is to put them on
temporarily, as for skating, using the heel-
plate or screw, and the front straps. The
former plan need not injure them for or-
dinary use, and they can be readily remov-
ed with a screw driver.

For the rudder, or steering apparatus, an-
other pair of skates will be required. These
should be fastened to a piece of two-inch
plank about eight by ten inches in size
(C, Fig. 2). Place them the long way of
the board with their tops flush with the sides,
and securely fasten with two stout screws
in each end. (S, Fig. 2, represents a wood-
en top skate and the manner in which the
screws should be inserted). Before they are
put on, however, a block about five
inches square and one inch thick should be
firmly nailed or screwed to the under side
of the board, and a hole two inches square
neatly chiseled through both pieces to re-
ceive the rudder post. The post (D, Fig. 2),
must be of hard wood, eight inches long
and two inches square on the lower end,
and two inches square on the upper end,
and with the mortise; the balance
must be nicely rounded, ex-
cept two inches, which are left
square. Fasten the post firm-
ly in the mortise and then adjust the
skates before mentioned.

The hole must be made in the center

of the middle board of the deck (E, Fig. 1),
to and through the cross-piece underneath
for the rudder post to work in. The tiller
(F, Fig. 2), should also be made of hard
wood and broad enough on one end to mor-
tise on the end of the rudder post. Before
connecting the steering apparatus to the
hull, cut two washers, about five inches in
diameter, from a piece of quarter-inch
sole leather and place over the post. If
these are kept well greased they will pre-
vent friction with the hull, and thus enable
the helmsman to easily control the appa-
ratus.

Rigging the Boat.

Next, mortise a place for the mast
through the center board and front cross-
piece. It is better to deepen this hole by
the addition of a block, about two inches
thick, containing a corresponding hole (H,
Fig. 1). Bevel the edges of the block and
fasten immovably. The mast must be a
straight, smooth spruce or pine pole, seven
feet long, three inches in diameter at
the butt, and one and three-quarter inches
at the top. Make a tenon on the butt to
snugly fit the mortise, allowing the mast to
"rake," or slant, a little toward the rear.

A bowsprit four feet long will be requir-
ed for a jib. It should be two inches at the
butt, and taper to one and a quarter inches
at the outer end. Bevel the large end for
eight or ten inches, so that the other end
will rise about four inches from a level,
and fasten to the end of the middle plank
with two bolts, or with two large staples
clinched underneath.

Stays of manilla rope about three-eighths
of an inch in diameter, must be fastened
from a point about six inches below the top
of the mast to a screw-eye at each end
of the cross-piece, near the inner edge (K,
Fig. 1); also from the same point on the
mast to the end of the bowsprit. Before the
latter stay is made fast, seven small iron
rings should be strung on it, the use of
which will appear later.

The mainsail and jib should be made of
heavy, unbleached cotton cloth, or light
drilling, cut according to the diagram (Fig.
3). It is best to draw the outlines of the
sails on a smooth floor, and cut the cloth
by this, laying down one breadth at a time,
commencing next to the mast. Mark the
several lengths with straight-edge and
pencil, and allow one-half inch or more for
joining the breadths together, also for
hemming the edges. After the sails are
hemmed, a small manilla rope must be
sewed entirely around the edges of each,
using strong twine. Leave a small loop in
the rope at the outer corners of the main-
sail and also at each corner of the jib.
Work small eyelets along the inner edge of
the mainsail, about eight inches apart, for
attaching 1 to wooden hoops or iron rings
loosely encircling the mast. The eyelets
in the corners must be made especially
strong and re-enforced with pieces of the
cloth on both sides. Fasten the outer cor-
ner of the jib to the end of the bowsprit,
and attach it to the rings on the stay—be-
fore mentioned—by means of eyelets and
pieces of twine.

Sheets and Shrouds.

Both the mainsail and jib are hoisted to
their places by ropes, called "halyards,"
attached to the upper corner of each, next
the mast, and passed through iron rings,
or small blocks, fastened on the mast just
below the stays. When the sails are in
place, the ends of the halyards are made
fast to cleats at the foot of the mast. To
control the sails, ropes called "sheets" must
be attached to the loose corner of
each; that on the jib may be made fast to
a cleat (L, Fig. 1), or it can be controlled
from the rear of the craft by means of two
ropes for hauling it to either side, passed
through small blocks, or screw-eyes, in
place of the cleats. The rope on the main-
sail should pass through a block attached to
the stern, thence around a cleat, the end
being held in the hand.

Only one thing remains to complete the
work—a "sprit" (M) for raising the peak
of the mainsail and thus spreading it to
the wind. This must be a light, but strong
pole, about six feet and one-half in length,
slightly larger at the butt, with the ends
sharpened somewhat like a lead pencil.
When the sail has been hauled up to its
place by means of the halyard, the smaller
end of the sprit is placed in the loop (N,
Fig. 3), and the other in a loop made on the
end of a small rope, which has been slip-
noosed around the mast. The boat is now
completed and ready for the first safe ice.

A coat of paint, however, with bright trim-
mings, will add greatly to its appearance,
and but little to the cost.
No attempt will be made to instruct the
amateur in sailing his craft, for the reason
that it is next to impossible to learn how
to sail a boat of any kind from directions
on paper. An hour's practice under the
guidance of some one who has had expe-
rience in sailing a common boat, will be
more satisfactory than a month's study
of the subject from books. With good ice
and plenty of wind this craft will skim
over the surface at an astonishing rate of
speed.

A Good Scheme.

If this story, which is said to be true, is
so, the gentleman is a sharp schemer:

A merchant of Raleigh, N. C., knowing
that there is no limit to the weight of
first-class mail packages, ordered a box of
shoes, weighing 125 pounds, sent to him
by mail, with only a 2-cent stamp affixed.
There was on the box when it arrived \$40
worth of postage due stamps. There were
fifty of the denomination of 50 cents, for
which he says he can obtain from dealers
\$1.25 each, and fifty of 30 cents, worth 75
cents each; so, by this calculation, he
makes \$30.

A Lost Pigeon.

Miss Van Tucker, of Elko, N. C., writes
to The Junior that on or about the last
of July, 1895, she found a beautiful pigeon
badly wounded and hungry; it has a silver
band on its foot bearing "No. 11,253 C."
It is now in good health, but not able to
fly much. The owner can have any infor-
mation concerning it by corresponding with
the young lady at the address above given.

Which?

A biker asked a farmer:
"Has a lady wheeled this way?"
And the farmer told the biker:
"It is mighty hard to say!
From the costumes they are wearing,
From the mountains to the sea,
If the biker is a she one,
Or a biker is a he!"



Bessie Tumlin and Annie Clyde Davis,
Iron City, Ala.—Dear Junior: Will you ad-
mit two merry school girls in your happy
band of cousins?

We each live one mile from Iron City,
a beautiful little town.

How many of the cousins like horseback
riding? We enjoy it exceedingly. We are
two jolly girls and also cousins. Bessie
seventeen; Annie sixteen.

We both like reading ever so much.
Bertha M. Clay and Laura Jean Libby are
our favorite authors.

Would like to exchange the songs, "For-
saken Lovers," "Too Late," for "You Are
False, but I'll Forgive You," "Lovers Once,
but Strangers Now."

We live near the beautiful Helfner falls
and also Hudson Springs and the sur-
roundings of Hendon mill are quite love-
ly. In the summer the banks are covered
with green moss and wild ivy. I went to
the exposition and enjoyed it exceedingly.
Where was the first and last battles
fought?

Please find inclosed 10 cents for Grady
hospital.

We wish all the cousins a merry Christ-
mas and happy New Year. Success to the
Constitution. Correspondence solicited.

Mary Middleton, Center, Tex.—Dear
Junior: I write for the first time. I am
fourteen years old. I am going to school
now. I like The Junior department so
much. I wish that Little Mr. Thimble-
finger would come again. I will close with
best wishes to The Constitution.

Christene Middleton, Center, Tex.—Dear
Junior: I wish to join your happy band.
I am eleven years old. I live in town.
We take The Constitution. I like to read
The Junior page. I go to school and have
six studies. My teacher is kind to all of
us. I like to read the story of Little Mr.
Thimblefinger. I will close with best
wishes for The Constitution.

Dora Robinson, Jewett, Tex.—Dear
Junior: As I have not heard from any one
here, I thought I would try to gain ad-
mittance into your happy band. I live one
mile and a half from the little town of
Jewett. I like country life much better
than city life. I have three sisters and
two brothers, all older than myself. I will
close with best wishes for The Junior.

Della Jones, Lone Star, Tex.—The Con-
stitution has long been admired in our
home, and I have often thought I would
write, but never could have courage
enough to join the cousins.

I am not going to school now, for we
haven't a good school close enough.

My father is a farmer. He raises corn,
cotton, potatoes and many other important
things. I have three sisters and three
brothers, but all are married but one sis-
ter. She is older than myself. I am the
youngest one of the family.

I piece quilts, cook, wash or do anything
else. I take a great interest in fixing up
the house.

I spent the last two months of the sum-
mer away from home. I was at camp
meeting in Panola county with my sister
and had a nice time.

Who was the oldest president of the
United States.

Lillie Cornett, Fairplay, Ark.—Dear Ju-
nior: I have been a silent but constant ad-
mirer of The Constitution, Jr. I live six
miles west of Benton with grandma and
grandpa. Grandpa takes The Constitution
and we all like it very much. I am going
to school at present. I think we should all
improve our time, whether we are in school
or out. Best wishes to The Constitu-
tion, Jr.

Ida Brandon, Dora, Tex.—Dear Junior:
I live in a healthy part of Nolan county,
on the east line, or what is called the di-
vide. School will start in about two weeks.
I live in two miles of the schoolhouse. I
am thirteen years old. My father is a
farmer. I like to pick cotton; I can pick
250 pounds of cotton. I send 2 cents to the
children's ward. Any one wanting to cor-
respond address as above.

Estelle Loyd, Winfred, Ga.—Dear Junior:
I am a little girl ten years old and enjoy
reading the cousins' letters very much. I
wish Little Mr. Thimblefinger would come
back again. Papa saws, gins and keeps
postoffice. He has ginned 650 bales of cot-
ton this season. I have been taking music
lessons. I have a piano and like to play
very much. I will send 5 cents for the
Grady hospital.

Melissa C. Bourne, Sampt, S. C.—Dear
Junior: My father takes The Constitution
and I like it very much. I go to school
and have a very nice lady teacher. My
father went to the exposition last month.
Inclosed you will find 10 cents for the
Grady hospital.

Gena and Mabel Vandiver, Alpine, Miss.—
Dear Junior: We are sisters five and three
years of age. Grandma read us a letter
from a little girl who said she had four
grandparents living in one town. We
think we can beat that; we have eight liv-
ing in the same neighborhood—four grand-
parents and four great-grandparents. We
had a reunion at our house last May. All
were present. It was Great-Grandpa Chris-
topher's birthday. He is entirely blind.
We are so sorry for him; we try to make
him happy. He often calls us to him and
rubs his hand over our heads and says:
"I wish I could see you." We love all our
parents. Grandpa is writing for us.

Achshah Beall, Overton, Tex.—Dear Ju-
nior: I am a little girl eight years old.
I live on a farm four miles from Overton.
My father is a merchant and sells goods
in that town. I have no pets but two little
brothers. My father takes The Constitu-
tion and I like to read it very much.
Georgia is my mother's native land and I
hope some day to go back there myself.
My father and two sisters are at the fair
at Atlanta. My best wishes to The Junior.

Mary L. Johnson, Palmetto Home, Miss.—
Dear Junior: I hope the editor will not
refuse me admittance on account of my
age, which is nineteen. I live in the cotton
country, "The Delta." Some of you have
doubtless a more pleasant climate, but
none have more pleasant homes. We are
improving our home with fruit and other
things to make a country home complete.
It is a mistaken idea that the country
home cannot be as pleasant as the city. I
have tried both. Correspondence solicited.
If I see my letter in print I will send my
contribution in my next to the Grady hos-
pital.

BOY PEDDLERS.

Some Queer Means of Earning a Living
Resorted to by Boys.

By FANNIE ENDERS.

In all big cities there are scores of boys between the ages of eight and sixteen who are thrown on their own resources and must find food, lodging and clothing as best they may. Various philanthropists have recognized this state of things and have established lodging houses, where a bed for the night costs 6 cents, breakfast the same and dinner 6 cents. No provision is made for lunch. The manner in which many of these children earn the all important 18 cents each day is interesting.

Fuel Merchants.

Three of the most enterprising boys, all under thirteen, have gone into the wood business. They have rented a cellar for \$2 a month, a cellar without any floor, and unlighted save for the opening on the pavement above, where a flight of steps leads down, and here they carry all the stray bits of wood, odd boxes, frames, hoops, etc., which they can find.

These they break up into splinters, bundle up neatly and sell in the big tenements, where many families live on different floors, and the little wood peddlers carry their wares right up to the doors of the living rooms. As the wood costs them nothing they can afford to sell it at a low rate.

They give a good-sized bundle, all split up ready for the stove, for 12 cents, and sell it easily.

Earning Stock.

"How do you get so much wood?" asked a visitor at the cellar steps.

"I gits mine mostly from the type foundry," said the smallest member of the firm.

"You see the paper what they uses comes all in frames to keep it from mashin' and curlin' up. I gits the frames and brings 'em hers' till I gits a chance to break 'em up."

"I gits mine from the chemical works," said another partner; "they has lots of boxes there, comin' in all the time."

"And they are willing for you to take them?"

"Yes, but I made a regular bargain with 'em. Joe and Hutz goes there with me to split up a good turn of boxes for the gentleman's own use; then they let us take away as many as we can carry in pay for our work. Sometimes we gits another boy we know to help when there's much business."

"Hutz, he ain't here much, he does the sellin' of the bundles, he's a pretty good hand at that and like's that part of the business better than the gettin' the boxes and choppin' 'em up."

"How much do you make a day?"

"We's got so now we make 20 cents apiece easy, and sometimes as high as 25 cents. I started the business first; I used to break up the frames in front of the side door of the factory. I broke 'em up with a stone 'cause I never had no hatchet. I got these other boys in with me and now we all three got hatchets and a stone to sharpen 'em on."

"Some other fellows is gone into this, too," remarked the small boy, "and I shouldn't wonder if they do better than us, 'cause they gits a cellar for nuthin'. That was a rare stroke of luck for 'em, besides Dick Slow had a dollar to begin on and we worked most two months payin' Mr. Leach back for what he advanced us on the rent. He's going to let us have the cellar a half dollar cheaper, he says."

Other Trades.

Picking up old iron, horse shoes, nails, bolts, etc., along the lines of the car tracks is another mode by which certain boys earn a livelihood.

The iron is sold to the junk men and often the pickers make 15 or 20 cents a

or else they levy on the kindness of their newsboy acquaintance.

No broker, banker or widely-known merchant reads the advertisements with more attention or avidity than do these little waifs assembled in the gray light of morning in front of the lodging house. No one is allowed in the lodging house during the day so when they get through breakfast they are turned out until 6 o'clock that evening.

"A canal boat is in, there'll be a chance," says one, making a bee line for the wharf.

"The Helen Mar came up to the dock last night. Some of you fellows come help unload. We might get three or four dozen oranges to sell or a bunch of bananas," another suggests.

"Big fire on X street; that tall clothing house and men's furnishing place; good pickings there, boys," is announced from another quarter, and in pretty quick time the group is dispersed, and gone to work for the day.

"I got these two dozen pair of damaged



LITTLE WOOD MERCHANTS.

kids," says a boy that evening. "They are some that were saved from the fire and they were distributed among those of us who worked hardest clearing away the rubbish."

"I'll sell them out at 10 cents a pair."

"Another worker at the scene of the fire produces a lot of suspenders and collar buttons and goes off into the 'big boys' department' to offer his goods. The 'big boys' department' is the dormitory of boys in permanent situations who are able to pay 10 cents instead of 6 for a bed but who otherwise share the accommodations of the younger inmates."

Cheap Coal.

To help clean up a canal boat is always a desirable job paid for in whatever the canal boat has brought into port. Potatoes it may be, or some other vegetable, may be poultry, which the boy can sell, and in many instances he is given the residue of the coal bin, which is a perfect bonanza to him. Anything in the shape of fuel is always in demand. A supply of coal so gained is often supplemented by a visit to the dumping grounds at the terminus of various railroads where among the discarded ashes and rubbish a quantity of half-burnt cinders can be gathered. The boy mixes this last picking with the good coal got from the boat, and sells it to certain customers with considerable profit.

Lodging House Grades.

An inmate of this lodging house who has advanced from the double deck bed of the 6-cent variety to the distinction of a 10-cent lodger has made his way in the lemonade business. He was a sturdy little fellow with more ambition than capital, and on learning of his intense desire to sell lemonade the superintendent set him up in business. He bought for him two tin pails, a squeezer, half a dozen glasses and spoons, and the requisite lemons and sugar, and a tiny folding table, which could be tucked under the lad's arm. The outlay cost \$2. In two months the boy had long since paid off the indebtedness and is now able to expend 22 cents a day instead of 18 for more roomy accommodations. The 10-cent beds have more room between them and their neighbors and are surrounded with red curtains, which insure privacy. In addition to these blessings each 10-cent bed has a locker for the holding of clothing and other possessions, the key to which can be carried by the occupant.

In the 6-cent department each bed has another mattress above it on the slender iron frame, and there is no place where the sleeper may secrete even the most trivial, smallest belonging. There is a nicely arranged bathroom for the accommodation of all and these 6-cent lodgers' spare clothing is taken charge of by the matron. A boy in this department borrowed a dollar of the superintendent, went to a special sale of stockings and socks, invested his dollar and peddled the stock-slight advance in price. He made enough money to invest at another special sale and after a time was successful enough to buy a push cart to wheel his wares in and aspire to the possession of a bed and locker.

SPORT FOR BOY HUNTERS.

The Way Young Negroes Trap Partridges and Translate Bird Talk.

Everybody knows that the little darky, as he roams about the populous plantations of the south, is ragged and dirty and neglected in mind, body and estate, but what everybody doesn't know is that he is a born naturalist and gets as much fun and genuine, absorbing interest out of the woods and fields about him as the city-bred boy derives from a dollar and a half show. A stretch of sandy road is a stretch of sandy road to the average person; not so to the small hunter who, while on an errand to mill or store, traverses its rutty length.

"Fox been prowlin' yere! Dat a fox foot," says one, looking critically at the imprint in the sand.

"Dat ain't no fox; 'tis a mink!" affirms another; and then all set to work to find a plainer track that will confirm or contradict their suppositions.

"That are a fox an' he went in Miss Geigel's yard after her young ducks. Here's where he push 'em under de fence," insists the discoverer.

"Tain't so," "tain't so," "tall," rebels his companion; "that track ain't nuthin' but Mince Field's yaller dog what come 'long yere this mornin'," and so the argument goes, every foot of the road suggesting a

and if his possessions boast none of these effective execution can be done with a properly curved stick.

As it is with the denizens of the fields and woods, so with the curious web-footed birds that live in the marshes and swamps. The boys think nothing of wading neck deep in water to get a belated young marsh hen or even of swimming across stream to run down a pair of flustered little cranes that are too confused to get out of the way.

A snake or lizard of any kind or description has a marvelous charm for the little back woodsman; he is not afraid to attack any snake, no matter how big, and when he has vanquished him will linger on the spot long, to study his color, markings, size and characteristics. If he can come across a "snake shed," that is, an old skin that a snake has crawled out of, his delight is unbounded, and unspeakable bliss attends the capture of a live owl no matter how small and young.

JENNIE GRANT.

A MONTANA SKETCH.

Written for The Constitution, Jr., by Lieutenant J. M. T. Partello, U. S. Army.

There may be something in the crisp atmosphere of the west that engenders pluck and daring in the lads that grow up among the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, but certain it is, that a majority of these youngsters born and bred in the midst of the bunch grass of the plains, exhibit at all times a nerve and endurance that would astonish some of their tenderfoot cousins, raised in the east.

While in Montana, I became acquainted with a cattle and sheep herder, named Neisen, who had a ranch on the Musselshell, and also with his young son Oliver, a boy of fourteen years of age, who was a splendid horseman and a wonderful expert at handling the rope. I have seen this youngster catch a thousand pound steer, both rider and steer going at full gallop, and seldom was it that the fatal magic of his coil missed the mark.

Of course, his young arm had not the power to jerk so large an animal off his pins, and throw him to the ground, but neither could the most experienced cowboy do such a feat unaided.

The way it is accomplished is as follows: The lariats are made of sinew cords (farther south they are composed of grass), and are braided very neatly; the ends, or lassoing parts being greased so as to slip easily.

These lassoes are from fifty to seventy-five feet long, one-fifth of which forms the noose, and when swinging, it is grasped a little above the loop so as to prevent slipping, until launched in the air. The other end is fastened to the pommel of the saddle, which, in the case of frontier saddles, is a high knob made for that purpose.

Many of the young readers of The Constitution Junior, no doubt observed these same kind of saddles at the recent performances of Buffalo Bill's cowboys near the exposition grounds.

In the case of young Oliver he cast the lariat so that the loop fell wide open on the ground, exactly in front of the frightened steer, who was, at the time, going like an engine under full head of steam. The moment the animal placed its left forefoot within the circle the rope was tightened with a sudden jerk, at the same moment Oliver's pony, educated to such matters, stopped and planted his forefeet firmly in the ground, whereupon the astonished steer rolled head over heels in the dust, a most cleverly caught, but a very unwilling prisoner.

On another occasion this typical Montana boy was out on the prairie alone, mounted on his best cayuse pony, and for other company he carried his trusty lariat and a bran new small caliber Winchester rifle, both swung to the pommel of his saddle.

He came upon a pair of large young wolves who trotted along impudently but indiscreetly near, and one of these he laid low with a single shot. The other dashed off like the wind, and the desire to capture this fellow overcame Oliver's prudence. Putting spurs to his pony he started after the animal on a dead run, and after chasing him for about four miles, succeeded in making a cast with the noose so that the loop settled snugly over the wolf's head.

The boy then dismounted, when the savage brute suddenly turned upon him and might have done serious damage had not the agile young man quickly leaped back into the saddle.

Then it became tactics of a different order. Turning his pony's head suddenly and leaving the strain of the rope upon the pommel, he started toward home dragging the discomfited animal behind him, and a few hours later he rode into the ranch corral, where he surprised his father with a present that he had brought home to him.

A Smart Dog.

A true story of a dog, found guilty of obtaining goods under false pretenses, has been recently told. The animal is very fond of crackers, and has been taught by his owner to go after them himself, carrying a written order in his mouth.

After day he appeared at the grocery, bringing his master's order for crackers, until the clerks became careless about reading the document. One day the man came in and complained that he had been charged for much more crackers than he had ordered. There was quite a dispute over it, and the next time the dog came in the grocer took the trouble to look at the paper. It was blank; and further investigation showed that whenever the dog felt a craving for crackers he hunted up a piece of paper and trotted off to the grocery store.

He Couldn't Swim.

Two Irishmen were about to be hanged during the rebellion of 1798.

The gallows was erected over the margin of a river.

When the first man was drawn up the rope gave way.

He fell into the river and escaped swimming.

The remaining culprit, looking at the executioner, said, with genuine nationality and earnestness that evinced sincerity:

"Do, good Mr. Ketch, if you please me up tight, for if the rope breaks again I'll be drowned, for I can't swim."

Warm Enough.

Jimmy (after he had fallen into the pond and been rescued)—"John, we'd better run for home, or we'll catch cold."

Johnnie—"Don't you fret about that, ma'll lick us so when we get there we'll get warm enough."



READING THE ADVERTISEMENTS.

day. The boys often find odd pennies and pieces of money along the line of the surface roads.

Boys with deft fingers and a steady domestic turn of mind make good wages washing dishes in the big restaurants, others make themselves useful about the big markets, waiting on the butchers, carrying out orders, etc. Scores of boys also find employment carrying out lunches from the box lunch companies to the various business men, journalists, lawyers, clerks, etc., who are too much occupied to leave their desks even for a half hour.

Watching Advertisement.

The very first thing that these self-porting boys do in the morning is to borrow a newspaper so that they can be on the lookout for business. Sometimes two or three club together and get a paper



Four Famous Florida West Coast Hotels!

OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE

THE PLANT SYSTEM

Is the Acknowledged Favorite and Quick Route to the Superb Winter Resorts on the

WEST COAST OF FLORIDA.

PLANT SYSTEM!

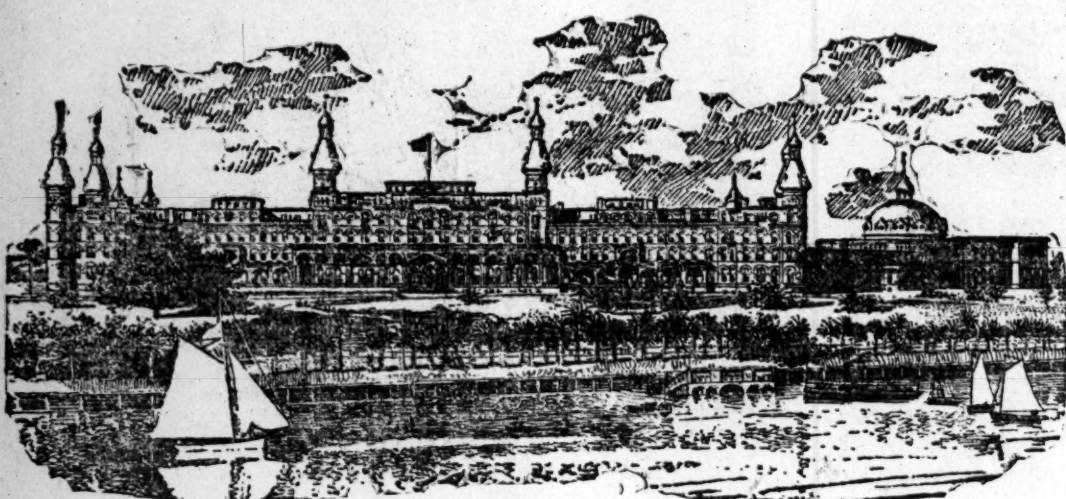
PERFECT PASSENGER SERVICE!

THREE ROUTES TO FLORIDA!

THE PLANT SYSTEM

Is the acknowledged Hunting and Fishing Route to the famous game regions on the

WEST COAST OF FLORIDA.



Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla.

D. P. HATHAWAY, MANAGER.

A Modern Wonder of the World. Unsurpassed among the hostelryes of America or Europe.

TIFTON ROUTE.

Via Tifton and West Coast Line.

Leave Atlanta, C. R. R.	7:30 a. m.	7:50 p. m.
" Macon, G. S. & F.	11:10 a. m.	11:28 p. m.
" Tifton, Plant System	3:10 p. m.	3:10 a. m.
" Waycross	5:30 p. m.	10:40 a. m.
Arrive Tampa	8:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
" Tampa Bay Hotel	8:20 a. m.	8:15 p. m.
" Port Tampa	8:50 a. m.	8:45 p. m.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car Atlanta to Waycross on train leaving Atlanta 7:30 a. m., connecting with Pullman Palace Sleeping Car Waycross to Port Tampa.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car Atlanta to Waycross on train leaving Atlanta 7:50 p. m., connecting with Pullman Palace Sleeping Car Waycross to Port Tampa.

Via Tifton and Jacksonville.

Leave Atlanta, C. R. R.	7:30 a. m.	7:50 p. m.
" Macon, G. S. & F.	11:10 a. m.	11:28 p. m.
" Tifton, Plant System	3:10 p. m.	3:10 a. m.
" Waycross	5:10 p. m.	5:25 a. m.
Arrive Jacksonville	7:30 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
" Tampa	8:00 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
" Tampa Bay Hotel	8:20 a. m.	6:20 p. m.
" Port Tampa	8:50 a. m.	6:50 p. m.

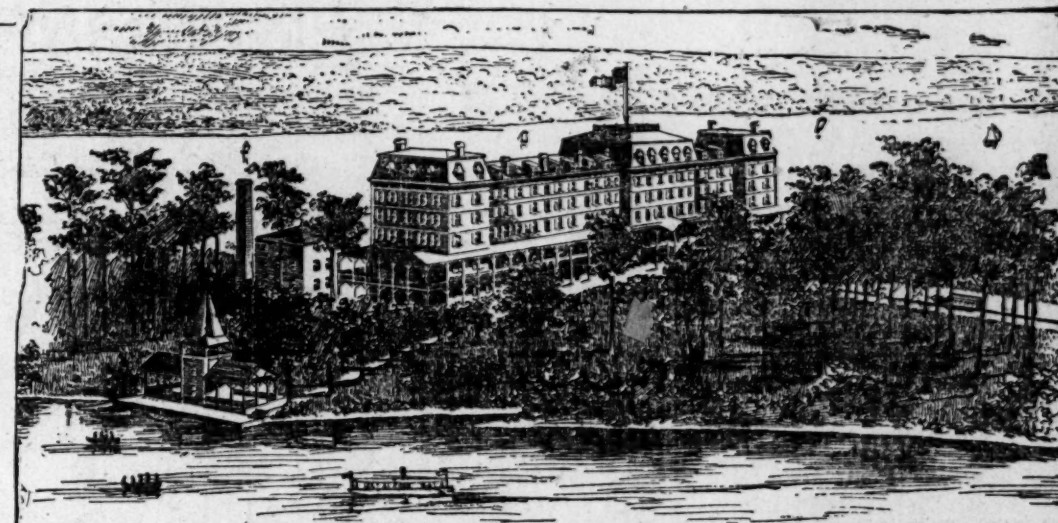
Pullman Palace Sleeping Car Atlanta to Jacksonville on train leaving Atlanta 7:30 a. m., connecting with Pullman Palace Sleeping Car Jacksonville to Port Tampa.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car Atlanta to Jacksonville on train leaving Atlanta 7:50 p. m., connecting with Pullman Palace Sleeping Car Jacksonville to Port Tampa.

JASPER ROUTE.

Leave Atlanta	7:30 a. m.	7:50 p. m.
" Macon	11:10 a. m.	11:28 p. m.
" Jasper	8:21 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
Arrive Tampa	8:00 a. m.	2:30 p. m.
" Tampa Bay Hotel	8:20 a. m.	2:45 p. m.
" Port Tampa	8:50 a. m.	3:20 p. m.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car Atlanta to Port Tampa, on train leaving Atlanta 7:50 p. m.



Seminole Hotel, Winter Park, Fla.

A. E. DICK, Resident Manager.

A Perfect Resort and Sanitarium among the Lakes and Pines of Florida.

JESUP ROUTE.

Via Jesup and West Coast Line.

Leave Atlanta, Southern Railway	4:10 p. m.	10:50 p. m.
" Macon	7:10 p. m.	1:30 a. m.
" Jesup, Plant System	2:46 a. m.	5:50 a. m.
" Waycross	4:00 a. m.	10:40 a. m.
Arrive Tampa	2:30 p. m.	8:00 p. m.
" Tampa Bay Hotel	2:45 p. m.	8:15 p. m.
" Port Tampa	3:20 p. m.	8:45 p. m.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car Atlanta to Port Tampa on train leaving Atlanta 10:50 p. m.

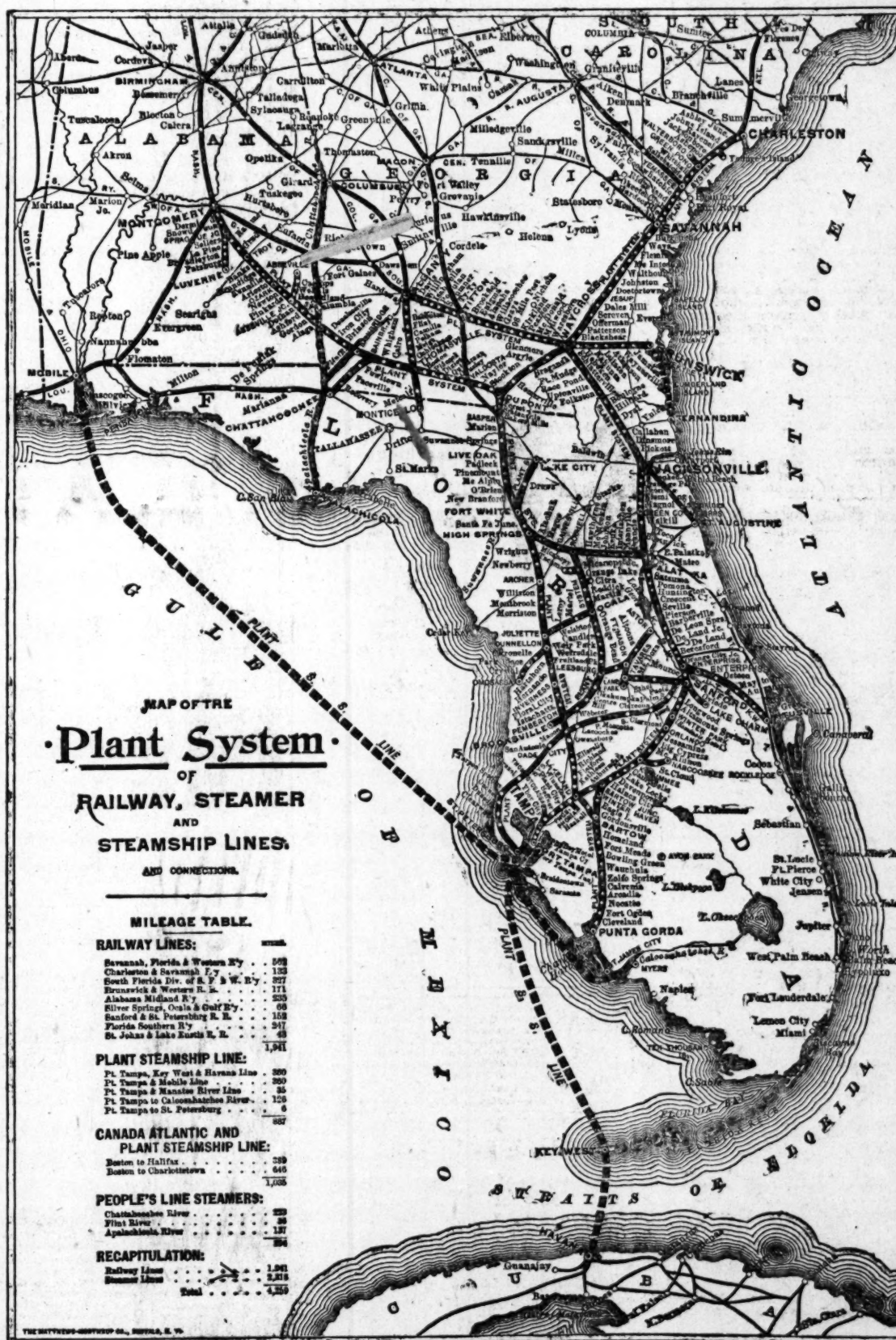
Pullman Palace Sleeping Car Atlanta to Waycross on train leaving Atlanta 4:10 p. m., connecting with solid train Waycross to Port Tampa.

Via Jesup and Jacksonville.

Leave Atlanta, Southern Railway	4:10 p. m.	10:50 p. m.
" Macon, Southern Railway	7:10 p. m.	1:30 a. m.
" Jesup, Plant System	2:46 a. m.	5:50 a. m.
" Waycross	4:10 a. m.	6:45 a. m.
Arrive Jacksonville	7:00 a. m.	8:20 a. m.
" Tampa	6:00 p. m.	6:00 p. m.
" Tampa Bay Hotel	6:20 p. m.	6:20 p. m.
" Port Tampa	6:50 p. m.	6:50 p. m.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car Atlanta to Jacksonville on train leaving Atlanta 4:10 p. m.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car Atlanta to Waycross on train leaving Atlanta 10:50 p. m., connecting with Pullman Palace Sleeping Car Jacksonville to Port Tampa.



4,259 MILES

Reaching most important points in South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Cuba and Nova Scotia.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on all trains of the

PLANT SYSTEM.

A TOUR OF THE TROPICS

ON ONE OF THE

Elegant Ships of the
PLANT STEAMSHIP LINE



THE INN, PORT TAMPA, FLA.

H. W. FOSS, Superintendent.

Charmingly and beautifully located above the waters of Tampa Bay, one mile from the shore.

MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMSHIP SERVICE IN SOUTHERN WATERS BETWEEN PORT TAMPA, HAVANA AND KEY WEST--BETWEEN PORT TAMPA AND JAMAICA--BETWEEN PORT TAMPA AND MOBILE.

H. B. PLANT, President, 12 W. 23d Street, New York.

B. W. WRENN, Passenger Traffic Manager, Savannah, Ga.



OCALA HOUSE, Ocala, Fla., Phil F. Brown, Manager. An Elegant and Newly Furnished House in one of the Most Attractive Regions of the State.

KILLED NEAR MACON

Two Men Lose Their Lives by Pistol Balls in Bibb County.

ONE WAS SHOT ACCIDENTALLY

The Other One Was Killed in a Fight. Resolutions of the Road Commissioners, Etc.

Macon, Ga., December 28.—(Special.)—News reached Macon this morning of a killing on the plantation of Mr. Harney Powell, a few miles from the city. Jim Franklin, son of Simon Franklin, who works on the plantation of Mr. Murray Whittle, was shot in the right breast with a pistol ball fired by Ephraim Searcy. Franklin died in a few moments. Searcy escaped to the woods.

The shooting occurred last night about 7 o'clock. George Finney, colored, while handling a pistol on a farm in Jones county last night, accidentally shot himself. The ball entered the heart and Finney died instantly.

Ask for an Explanation.

At a meeting of the road commissioners today Mr. Ben L. Jones introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. The resolutions explain themselves, and are liable to create a breeze. "Whereas, it has come to our notice through the grand jury presentments published in the daily press, that several members of this board have been dropped and others substituted; we understand the action of the grand jury to be illegal in this matter."

"The members of this body who were dropped to be replaced were some of the best and most active members, having served faithfully and conscientiously without remuneration, and being prompt and attentive to any and all duties placed upon them, and always working to the best interest of the county."

"As no cause was assigned for the action by the grand jury, and no complaints or adverse criticisms were heard from any source having jurisdiction over this body."

"Resolved, 1. That we feel aggrieved at the action of said grand jury, and respectfully ask that they state what cause if any they had for such summary action."

"Resolved, 2. That if those members were dropped for cause, that this entire body is responsible, and we ask investigation, and at the same time allow the members of this body the privilege of defending themselves."

"Resolved, 3. That in view of the many unpleasant rumors arising from the action of said grand jury, that this body deem it right and proper that some explanation be made."

"Resolved, 4. That the chairman of this board appoint a committee of three to call on the grand jury to call on the grand jury and find out the cause if any as above requested, or in any other manner obtain the facts as to their action, and report the same at our next meeting."

In pursuance of the resolution Chairman Mansfield appointed the following members of the board to call on the grand jury: Messrs. P. F. Stubbs, C. E. Damsore and C. W. Howard. These gentlemen were also members of the grand jury at whose action the commissioners complain.

Harris Will Stump.

Hon. N. E. Harris, chairman of the board of trustees of the State School of Technology, says he will stump Georgia next year in the interests of the school, and speak in as many counties as possible. He will tour the state with School Commissioner Glenn, who will make addresses in behalf of the school, and Mr. Harris will pay his own expenses. He desires to arouse public interest in the institution and will tell of the great good that the institution is doing. He will speak of its benefits and advantages, and will present to the people the necessity of the state making the proper financial appropriation for the maintenance and support of the school. At the meeting of the trustees, to be held on the first Friday or Saturday in January, Mr. Harris will probably resign as chairman, and he will then commence his campaign without having any official connection with the institution. The school is very close and dear to his heart. When a member of the house of representatives he introduced the bill to establish the school of technology. He has been chairman of the board of trustees since the foundation of the institution.

The Registrar's Work.

The county registrars, Messrs. Charles Findlay, Frank Wilder and W. A. Poe, have finished examining the lists of the voters registered for the coming election, to be held on Monday. They have been at their work fifteen days. They have made out lists of qualified and disqualified voters, and will furnish the same to the managers of the election at the different precincts.

About 1,400 persons have registered for the election, which is about 25 per cent of the total voting age of the county. The county commissioners will probably pay the registrars \$2 per each.

There are about eight candidates in the race for coroner to succeed Frank Knight, deceased.

Inspected the Board.

The following officials of the Central railroad, General Superintendent Kline, Traffic Manager Sheilman and Superintendent Hegg, of the main stem, have returned from an inspection of the Macon and Northern railroad, from Macon to Athens, which line has recently passed under the control of the Central. They found the road in good condition, and the general state of the property was excellent. They commended the recent management on their efficiency, and spoke highly of the manner in which Vice President N. E. Harris and his co-laborers have operated and managed the property.

They Have Assigned.

Singleton & Porter, wholesale and retail dealers in candies, crackers, nuts, fire-works, etc., have assigned to Mr. Charles D. Hurt. There were preferences to the amount of \$5,572.11. Total liabilities \$7,742. Assets \$11,000, divided as follows: Stocks of goods, \$5,000; notes and accounts, \$5,000. Of the notes and accounts \$2,000 are good, \$3,000 doubtful and \$3,000 bad. Messrs. Singleton & Porter are highly esteemed young gentlemen, and have been regarded as good business men. The public hopes they will soon be on their financial feet.

Newsp Notes.

Mr. C. W. Deming, a popular and talented newspaper man and assistant collector of customs at Brunswick, is in Macon for the purpose of managing the new boat Allen, which is to ply on the Ocmulgee, hauling lumber, etc.

Glady's Wallis will not come to Macon next week, as Manager John W. Dunne has telegraphed the management of the Academy of Music.

The commissioners of the Macon Construction Company were at Kathleen to sell lands of the company lying in Houston county.

Columbus Stokes, the thirteen-year-old son of John A. Stokes, died suddenly last evening of convulsions.

Judge Emory Best, of Washington city, has been in the city for a short time. He was formerly judge of the county court of Bibb. He has been in the city for a short time.

A check for \$10 was given to General B. Gordon as part of the receipts from his recent lecture at the Academy of Music on "The Last Days of the Confederacy."

Mr. and Mrs. Smith Pickett have returned from their bride tour.

"The Cedars," the beautiful and hospitable home of Judge Emory Best, will give the scene of a brilliant and delightful event next Wednesday evening. Mrs. Best and the Misses Spicers will give a dance in honor of Miss Wood, of Charlottesville, Va., and the Misses Cassler, of Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Cassler will make a nation

CITIZENS' CLUB VICTORY.

Election in Savannah Yesterday. Chief Arthur To Be Settled Dispute.

Savannah, Ga., December 28.—(Special.)—There was another victory for the Citizens' Club today. Charles Colman, who ran for justice of the peace in the second militia district, to succeed Justice T. J. Shortall, recently elected sheriff of the city court, was elected over two other candidates by 30 votes. He has been one of the strongest and most prominent members of the club since its organization.

Chief Arthur in Savannah.

Chief P. M. Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, arrived in the city this afternoon for the purpose of making arrangements to settle a dispute between the engineers of the Plant system of railroads and Superintendent Bradford Dunham. When the contracts of the engineers expired about six months ago, Superintendent Dunham refused to renew them, though he made no reduction in the salaries paid. He insisted that the engineers make a contract with him, and that is what the fight is going to be on. The engineers are not making a kick on salary and they are not making a kick on the fact that the contract was a contract which guaranteed their standing and situation. The matter will be taken up with the railroad authorities on Monday.

Meineke Released.

John Meineke, who shot and killed Mame Merritt, a mulatto woman, last night, was released by the coroner's jury today, the evidence showing that the killing was accidental.

L. M. Pleasant, a colored member of the jury, dissented from the verdict.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS MEET.

Lee's Birthday To Be Celebrated in Grand Style.

Waycross, Ga., December 28.—(Special.)—The executive committee of the South Georgia Confederate Veterans' Association met today at the courthouse, Judge J. L. Sweet presiding. He said the meeting was to arrange for the celebration of Lee's birthday. "Local military companies," he said, "have invited all the companies of the Fourth Georgia regiment to be their guests on January 29th and will give a big dinner. The veterans will give a dinner to all veterans who come. A distinguished veteran will deliver an address, after which the veterans and military will give a parade on Monday."

Various committees were appointed and the meeting adjourned.

News from Bologna, Fla., says a negro very much excited by a trial in that city on Tuesday on Breake's train. His body was terribly mangled.

Chief Cason left Dallas, Tex., today with Curlee M. Highsmith, a young man of this city who is wanted here on several charges of burglary. Young Highsmith is well connected and his parents are crushed by his conduct.

TWO RUNAWAY TEAMS.

Several Persons Injured by Being Thrown from Vehicles.

Valdosta, Ga., December 28.—(Special.)—A neighborhood Christmas dinner had very serious results in the town of Valdosta yesterday. While some of the attendants were returning to their homes a mule attached to a buggy became frightened and ran over the heads of three young ladies on the ground, but injuring neither of them seriously. A horse, however, in front of the mule, driven by Mr. Irving Adams, accompanied by the three young ladies, ran over the couple and injuring them seriously.

Mr. Adams had his arm and shoulder broken by the runaway horse, while Miss Myrick was injured internally, but to what extent is unknown. The horse then ran a mile or more, tearing up everything about it. Miss Myrick is hardly expected to recover from her injuries.

CHARGES AGAINST SPORL.

It Is Claimed That He Is About \$20,000 Short.

New Orleans, La., December 28.—It is said that Joseph L. Spurl, well known in connection with prize fights at the Olympic Club and who was secretary of the Third District Athletic Association for several years, has become involved in his accounts in an amount estimated from ten to twenty thousand dollars.

The matter was taken up by the board of directors, who immediately demanded Mr. Spurl's resignation. An expert accountant is now engaged on an examination of the books. Whatsoever the amount amounts to be made good, and it is understood no criminal proceedings will be instituted.

Mr. Spurl is one of the best known men in New Orleans, and for a long time was secretary of the Olympic Club. He is known to all the prominent men of the city.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Mrs. Elizabeth Dieder.

Jackson, Ga., December 28.—(Special.)—Mrs. Elizabeth Dieder, one of Jackson's noblest Christian women, died at her home here today, aged eighty-four years. She had been a resident of the city for sixty-three years.

Rev. John Borland.

Cornelia, Ga., December 28.—(Special.)—Rev. John Borland died here this afternoon of pneumonia, at the residence of Mr. Borland, in Scotland, educated in Edinburgh, came to America when he was fifteen. He was a member of the Methodist church. He was called to preach and was a member of the Central Illinois conference until he came to Cornelia three years ago, and was proprietor of the Hotel de Borland until he was killed. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him. The funeral will take place tomorrow at 10 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Frasier, of Desmore, who was a member of the same conference as Mr. Borland, for a number of years, will conduct the services.

Struck with Paralysis.

Norfolk, Va., December 28.—Mr. Kenton C. Murray, superintendent of the public schools of Norfolk and editor of the Norfolk Landmark, suffered another stroke of paralysis, affecting his left side, today. He had just recovered from a stroke received on September 19th, which affected his right side. It occurred while he was on the Norfolk and Western train, going to visit his father at Connor's Springs, Va. He was transferred from an eastbound train and brought back home today unconscious. His condition tonight is extremely critical.

A Sudden Death.

Valdosta, Ga., December 28.—(Special.)—Dr. E. Brooks, section master on the Georgia Southern and Florida road, was found dead in the back yard of Dr. J. F. Owens, at Hahira, this morning. Mr. Brooks had been ill for some time, but was rapidly improving. He was carried to Dr. Owens' house for treatment. The physician inquired as to how he was feeling just before he died and was told that he was feeling finely. By sunrise he was picked up in the yard dead, but the body still warm. He had gone in the yard and was returning to the house when death came.

Blew Out the Gas.

St. Augustine, Fla., December 28.—(Special.)—W. H. Turlow, of Atlanta, guest of the Plaza hotel here, blew out the gas last night and was found insensible this morning. He was saved by a neighbor.

Wreck, but No Serious Damage.

New Orleans, December 28.—The south-bound Illinois Central fast mail that left Chicago Thursday night for this city, was wrecked near Water Valley, Miss., 90 miles north of New Orleans, last night by a broken rail.

A QUEER ACCIDENT

Which May Cost a Railroad Employee His Life.

SATURATED WITH TURPENTINE

His Clothing Ignited and He Was Badly Burned—A Holiday Scrap. Winery Closed—Rome News.

Roma, Ga., December 28.—(Special.)—Last night at a late hour Nathan Maxwell was the victim of a peculiar accident which may cost him his life. Maxwell is an employee of the Southern railroad and has been engaged as a track hand. When the big wreck occurred at Chattahoochee a wrecking force was sent there to help clear the track.

Among the wreckage was a tank of spirits of turpentine, and Maxwell was set to work around it and his clothing became thoroughly saturated with the spirits. Last night he returned, and going home was preparing to change his clothes, standing by a hot stove. Suddenly his clothing ignited and like a torch his body was enveloped in flames. He yelled for assistance, but it was impossible to extinguish the flames until they had burned nearly every rag of clothing off his body.

Physicians were called and a full ticket was issued for the injured man, but it was found that he was badly burned about the body and limbs and there is a very slim chance for his recovery. He is now in the hospital, and his wounds are being treated by the best physicians.

A Lively Fight.

Messrs. George B. Murphy, superintendent of the new government building, and George Dettz, who has charge of the boiler and steam-fitting department of the work, fell out and fought to a finish last night.

For some reason they did not agree about some portion of the work, and Murphy ordered Dettz to leave the building. Dettz refused and a fight ensued. Murphy sprang on Murphy and beat him up pretty badly. The police intervened and Dettz was fined \$10 for assault, while Murphy's case was dismissed.

The municipal question has now been practically settled and a full ticket decided upon. The men who will make the race are Sam S. King, for mayor; and for councilmen, first ward, P. J. Kane; second ward, Thompson Hill; third ward, J. G. Gannon; fourth ward, W. J. Gordon; fifth ward, Dave Hanks. They are all good substantial citizens and it is thought that the ticket will be elected without opposition.

Fought in Mid Air.

A visitor from Centre, Ala., just over the line in Cherokee county, tells a thrilling story of a fight in mid air. He says he saw a man named Johnson, it appeared, who was employed in the new government building, being carried there. They were at work about seventy-five feet from the ground, and the man was carrying a box. A crowd gathered around the building and watched the combatant while each pommelled the other with one hand and dung to the dizzy perch with the other.

The fight was very thrilling, one to the crowd below, which was unable to interfere as the men were out of reach. They fought till they were both pretty badly when they decided to make up, shake hands and descended from their airy perch to the ground.

Change in the Courts.

By a recent act of the legislature the calendar for the Rome circuit has been changed and Chattooga county takes the place of Floyd county in the calendar. The new calendar begins on the third Monday in January. Floyd county begins on the third Monday in February. The new calendar is a full docket, cases having been set today.

Work Well Done.

Colonel and Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson have returned from Atlanta where they have spent the entire autumn looking after the interests of the city of Rome and Floyd county at the exposition. They have done a grand work for the town and county and the people are very much gratified at the success which has attended their great expedition. Their work is most heartily appreciated here.

STATE PRESS PERSONALS.

CRISP—Of course Judge Crisp is holding the republicans down. Few men are so fully prepared in every way for this task as the able congressman from this district. His work is being done in a very efficient manner. His work is being done in a very efficient manner.

HANSELL—Captain Charles P. Hansell has been elected mayor of Thomasville. Captain Hansell is one of Thomasville's most popular citizens. He was elected mayor of Thomasville in 1894. He was elected mayor of Thomasville in 1894.

CALHOUN—Judge Andy Calhoun has declared "damned" in his opinion. He has declared "damned" in his opinion. He has declared "damned" in his opinion.

ROBERTS—It is said that Judge D. M. Roberts will be a candidate for the judgeship of the Oconee circuit. The judgeship is a very important one. It is a very important one.

TALENT MADE JOYFUL.

Three Favorites and a Second Choice Won at New Orleans.

New Orleans, December 28.—The attendance today at the track fell below the regular crowd, but the sixteen bookmakers had all they could do to handle the money. The talent had nothing to complain of today, as three well-known favorites, a second choice and a well-backed outsider captured the purse.

Aunt Lida, the favorite in the third race, was carried out by Sir Planet, who crowded her against the rail for nearly a half mile when she was hopelessly beaten. McKee, who was plumped on as a good thing in the last race, won the post favorite at 8 to 5, with a stable boy up, who burnt up all the money by breaking ten lengths in the race.

Weather clear; track slow.

First race, six furlongs, purse—Prince Imperial, 12 to 1; Hill, 3 to 2; won; Miss Rowett second, Sammamblut third. Time, 1:47. Eclipse, Duke, Best, Nichols and Bowling Green also ran.

Second race, one mile, for two-year-olds—Mamie G. 100, Betty, 2 to 1; won; Judge Debusse second, Royal Choice third. Time, 1:47. Giddish, Sir Archib, Billy, Lady, Ladi, Emily and Hawthorne Belle also ran.

Third race, seven furlongs, purse, for three-year-olds and upwards—Renard, 10 to 1; Hicks, 3 to 1; won; Monus second, Grandee third, and Violette also ran.

Fourth race, mile and twenty yards, handicap—Langley, 20 to 1; won; Squire G second, Bala line third. Time, 1:54. Prince, Duke, Best, Nichols and Bowling Green also ran.

Fifth race, six furlongs, purse, for three-year-olds and upwards—Mamie G. 100, Betty, 2 to 1; won; Money second, Sir John third. Time, 1:47. Eclipse, Duke, Best, Nichols and Bowling Green also ran.

Wreck, but No Serious Damage.

New Orleans, December 28.—The south-bound Illinois Central fast mail that left Chicago Thursday night for this city, was wrecked near Water Valley, Miss., 90 miles north of New Orleans, last night by a broken rail.

THE NEW DORMITORY

Of the State Normal School Will Be Built.

PLANS TO BE PASSED UPON

Charity Christmas Tree at Athens. The Winter School of Agriculture, Etc.

Athens, Ga., December 28.—(Special.)—President S. B. Bradwell has just returned from Atlanta, where he had been to consult with State School Commissioner Glenn in regard to the plans of the new dormitory building at Rock college.

On account of the legislature appropriating only \$7,000, the dormitory will have to be smaller than it would otherwise have been. Commissioner Glenn, Chancellor and President Bradwell will pass upon the plans for the new dormitory next week, as it is desired to have the building in process of construction as soon as possible.

President Bradwell says he hardly knows how to answer the letters he receives begging for admission at the college dormitory. Within the past week, since the closing of the session of the state normal school, he has been in receipt of forty-six new applications for admission from teachers located in every section of the state. The State Normal school will open with not less than 200 teachers next February.

Charity Christmas Tree.

The grand charity Christmas tree, got up by a number of the good ladies of Athens, was given this afternoon at the Young Men's Christian Association hall. About 200 children were present and partook of the generous gifts. In addition to confections and toys, each child received a useful present. The girls received nice dresses, the boys suits of clothes, and all of them shoes and hats.

The Winter School of Agriculture, a course of study devised by the State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, for the special advantage of the farmers, opens here on the 3d of January. Professor J. B. Hunnicutt has charge of this course of study, and says he believes the attendance in this class this year will be largely increased over any previous attendance.

Newsp Notes.

Misses Louise and Susie Morris gave a delightful progressive euchre party this afternoon at their home on the campus. Dr. J. C. White leaves Monday for Thomasville to attend the session of a Farmers' institute at that place.

Rev. W. L. C. Hunnicutt, of Mississippi, is visiting relatives here. President S. B. Bradwell, of Virginia, returns home tomorrow, after a pleasant visit to the family of Professor J. B. Hunnicutt.

A new legal firm is announced for New Year. It will be Lytle & Klinebrow. Judge James Lytle, the senior member of the oldest law firm at the Athens bar, and has a wide experience. Judge Klinebrow is a new States commissioner at this place.

State Secretary W. M. Lewis, of the Young Men's Christian Association of Georgia, speaks to the men's meeting at the association rooms tomorrow. This morning Sarah Harris, an old negro woman, dropped dead as the result of heart disease.

Mrs. S. C. Dobbs and Miss Ella Dobbs have been visiting Mr. C. K. Layton. The policemen flushed seven negro gamblers out of the back of the Deane's yesterday, but couldn't get the game. The Athens city hospital opens Wednesday for its regular patients. The Central railroad officials visited Athens yesterday for the purpose of inspecting the Macon and Northern road.

THE TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION.

Proceedings Will Be Instituted Against It Very Shortly.

New York, December 28.—United States District Attorney Wallace MacFarlane, acting under instructions from Attorney General Harmon, will institute proceedings in the United States circuit court for the southern district of New York to restrain the railroad rate trust, styling itself the "Joint Traffic Association," from operating under an agreement which is designed to go into effect January 1st. The association includes twenty-nine of the largest railroad corporations of the country.

Attorney General Harmon in his letter of instructions to Mr. MacFarlane instructs a letter from Chairman Morrison, of the interstate commerce commission. Chairman Morrison's letter covers a copy of the traffic association's agreement with a comment that the commission believes that it is in "violation of the provisions of said act without violating the provisions of said act."

The commission, therefore, acting under instructions of the senate, they are general to take steps by injunction or otherwise to prevent the carrying into effect of the agreement and for the punishment of all violations of the interstate commerce act.

GEORGIA'S CONGRESSMEN.

Several Are On the Way Home—Senator Bacon's Assignments.

Washington, December 28.—(Special.)—Congress has practically adjourned for a week and most of the delegations are going home. Ex-Speaker Crisp left tonight, and so did Messrs. Maddox, Tate, Black and Bartlett. Colonel Livingston will remain here to do committee work. Judge Turner will not leave for several days, if he goes at all. The Georgia delegation is very proud of its record during the last week. Ex-Speaker Crisp has put aside all forebodings as to his power of leading the minority in this session, and he has been the main bulwark of defense during the debate.

Important Assignments for Bacon.

Senator Bacon has been given his assignments in the senate. They are affairs, District of Columbia, claims and Indian depredations. These are four important and active committees, involving a vast deal of work and responsibility.

Sensor Walhall, in congratulating Senator Bacon on his assignments before a number of people in the lobby this evening, said that in years' experience in the senate he had never known a new senator to have such important assignments. Senator Bacon has taken a very prominent position in the senate and is looked upon as a man of brilliance.

An Atlanta Visitor.

Miss June McKinley, of Atlanta, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Governor Sims, on K Street.

NEWS OF RELATIVE'S DEATH.

Prominent American Armenian Hears Sad News.

Boston, December 28.—M. H. Gulesian, one of the most prominent Armenians in Boston, received the following cablegram from Constantinople this afternoon: "Marash answers that five of the Gulesian family are in prison, one dead, nine wounded and houses pillaged."

This is the first authoritative news Mr. Gulesian has received. The family was composed of his mother, four brothers, a sister, her husband, three young sons of his eldest brother and a little girl.

Big Foreign Fruit Deal.

Knoxville, Tenn., December 28.—Knoxville merchants have received the contract through a Baltimore merchant to furnish a half million pounds of dried apples for the German army. The fruits will be purchased in this section.

RUBBERS

All the stylish shapes made to fit over every style Shoe from needle to French toes. Child's, Misses' and Ladies' Boots, too.

ALWAYS UP TO DATE

We have just put on sale the very latest stylish shapes in Footwear.

THE DEFENDER AND THE ORIENT

These are the two newest and prettiest lasts turned out by the last makers. OF COURSE, we have them first; other stores won't have them until spring. BOX CALF and ENAMEL and warranted to wear. Only at

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A BAD PARTY BREAK ON BONDS.

The Republicans Hopelessly Divided and Many Members Refused to Follow the Lead.

CRISP LED THE DEMOCRATS AND SCORED 136 VOTES

Forty-seven Republicans Followed the Ex-Speaker in His Great Fight Against Bonds.

HIS EVERY ARGUMENT WAS ELOQUENT AND CONCLUSIVE.

Dalzell Pleaded in Vain for United Republican Action, and Cried in Conclusion: "The Division Is Not for This Time Merely."

The vote on the bond bill in the house yesterday shows a serious division in republican ranks. It was as follows: For the bill—Republicans 109, Democrats 1. Against the bill—Republicans 47, Democrats 82, populists 7.

Washington, December 28.—(Special.)—"Thanks be to God that these two wretched days have passed at last!" said Speaker Reed, at the close of the session this afternoon to a crowd gathered in the lobby as he passed from the chair to the speaker's room.

It was certainly from the abundance of the heart that the mouth was speaking, for two more wretched days could hardly have been for Speaker Reed than those which were concluded when the gavel fell this evening. The votes this afternoon have shown Speaker Reed that he has lost much of his prestige within his own party and, what is more pertinent still, that his own party is more divided in the house than it has been for years.

In spite of party whip, coercion on the part of the speaker in some cases and humble begging in others, there were forty-seven republican votes cast against Reed's own bill.

Time Saved the Bill from Defeat. If the vote could have been taken yesterday afternoon the measure would undoubtedly have been defeated, but last night Speaker Reed went on the floor himself and by personal appeal secured many affirmative votes which otherwise would have been cast in the negative.

For two hours before the session opened this morning Speaker Reed had interviewed in his room nearly every republican who had spoken in opposition to the measure. His lieutenants on the floor, Cannon, Dingley, Boutelle and Henderson, and by personal appeal secured many affirmative votes which otherwise would have been cast in the negative.

Mr. Reed realized that a contrary vote on the bill would practically have meant a lack of confidence in his leadership and almost party opposition, as far as the house is concerned, to the financial policy of this administration, which republican leaders have so fully endorsed.

Republicans in Rebellion. His uncalmness was apparent through the entire debate and he was constantly calling to the chair members from the floor, using personal persuasion for their support. The western republicans, almost to a man, showed open hostility to any increase of the debt, and those republicans who are most opposed to it were far more bitter in attacking the goldbug policy than even the democratic silver men. When republican arguments ceased to be effective they called upon party patriotism and tried to rally their forces by attacking democratic methods and even dealing in sectional prejudices.

Crisp Backed by 136 Votes. It remained for ex-Speaker Crisp, who concluded the debate for the democrats, to point out succinctly the division in the republican ranks and it was his voice that forty-seven republicans finally followed.

He scored the republicans in a way that Reed has scarcely ever rounded up the democrats. He marched down the aisle from his seat and pointing his finger to the republican side commanded them in the name of sincerity and common respectability to vote solidly for a gold bond bill.

Republican Duty Pointed Out. "If you believe," he said, "that all our obligations are payable in gold, it is your duty as a republican congress to give the president of the United States enough money to pay them. The bond syndicate has said that if you make these bonds payable in gold it will be a saving of \$16,000,000 to the American people. Believing as your leaders say, you have no right to rob the American people of these \$16,000,000."

Boutelle Became Excited. At this point, Mr. Boutelle sprang from his seat and shaking his fist at Crisp shrieked out: "Is the gentleman from Georgia in favor of it?"

"I am not," came from Mr. Crisp, as clear as a bell. "But if I did believe that our obligations were payable in gold I should unhesitatingly vote according to the request of the president. But I do not believe in the retirement of the greenbacks, nor do I believe in a single gold standard and I cannot consent to further contract the currency of this country."

He denounced the bill as purely a political play and had not the semblance of a business proposition.

"We are somewhat divided on this side," he said, "but in our opposition to this iniquitous and almost foolish measure we stand united."

Pled Him with Questions. Messrs. Boutelle and Dingley continued to play him with questions, which he said he could not answer during the eighteen minutes he had left, but in time a vigorous

bill would be brought into the house, when he hoped the republican leaders would not be so afraid of losing their prestige as to limit the debate to such an inauspiciously short time. He proposed then and there to give his opinions as to the finances of this country and said that the fight would be prolonged sufficiently for the people to know that there was as much division among the republicans on this financial question as there was among the democrats. He pointed out that the president himself had said that there was plenty of money, but that it was not the right kind.

Dalzell Scored a Failure. At this point the hammer fell and Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, made a mighty effort to rally the republicans, but there was no enthusiasm on the republican side, and though the vote was not to be taken until 3 o'clock the republican hurrah speaker stopped three minutes before his time was out and sat down amid silence.

The vote when taken stood 170 to 136. The majority of the southern republican vote was cast against the bill. Tom Settle, of North Carolina, who has possibly received more favors at the hands of Reed than any other southern republican, has been sure in support for several days. He wrestled with his angel all day when not talking to Reed, but finally when his name was called voted in the negative. McCall, of Tennessee, and a majority in that delegation were also afraid of Reed influence in their section. On the whole the day marks a low light for Reed and emphasizes the division in the republican house. It will go to the senate but will hardly have consideration there. It can only become an important factor in debate in the senate on account of the free silver amendment which will be added to it.

Perhaps \$200,000,000 in Bonds. In the meantime the administration is negotiating for another bond issue of one hundred millions, though some say two hundred millions, and the cabinet and the syndicate are in hourly communication with each other on the subject.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL. What Was Done in the House on the Bond Bill Vote.

Washington, December 28.—By a vote of 170 to 136 the house today passed the section of the bill introduced yesterday by the committee on ways and means authorizing the issue of 3 per cent gold bonds to maintain the gold reserve.

Forty-seven republicans voted with the democrats against the proposition, as did all the populists and Mr. Newlands, of Texas, was the only democrat to ally himself with the great body of republicans in support of the measure.

There was no opposition to the second section directing the sale of certificates of indebtedness to meet temporary deficiencies in revenue, and it was agreed to and the bill passed without a division. The debate of the day preceding the vote on the bill developed nothing new or strange and was not marked by any incident of unusual interest.

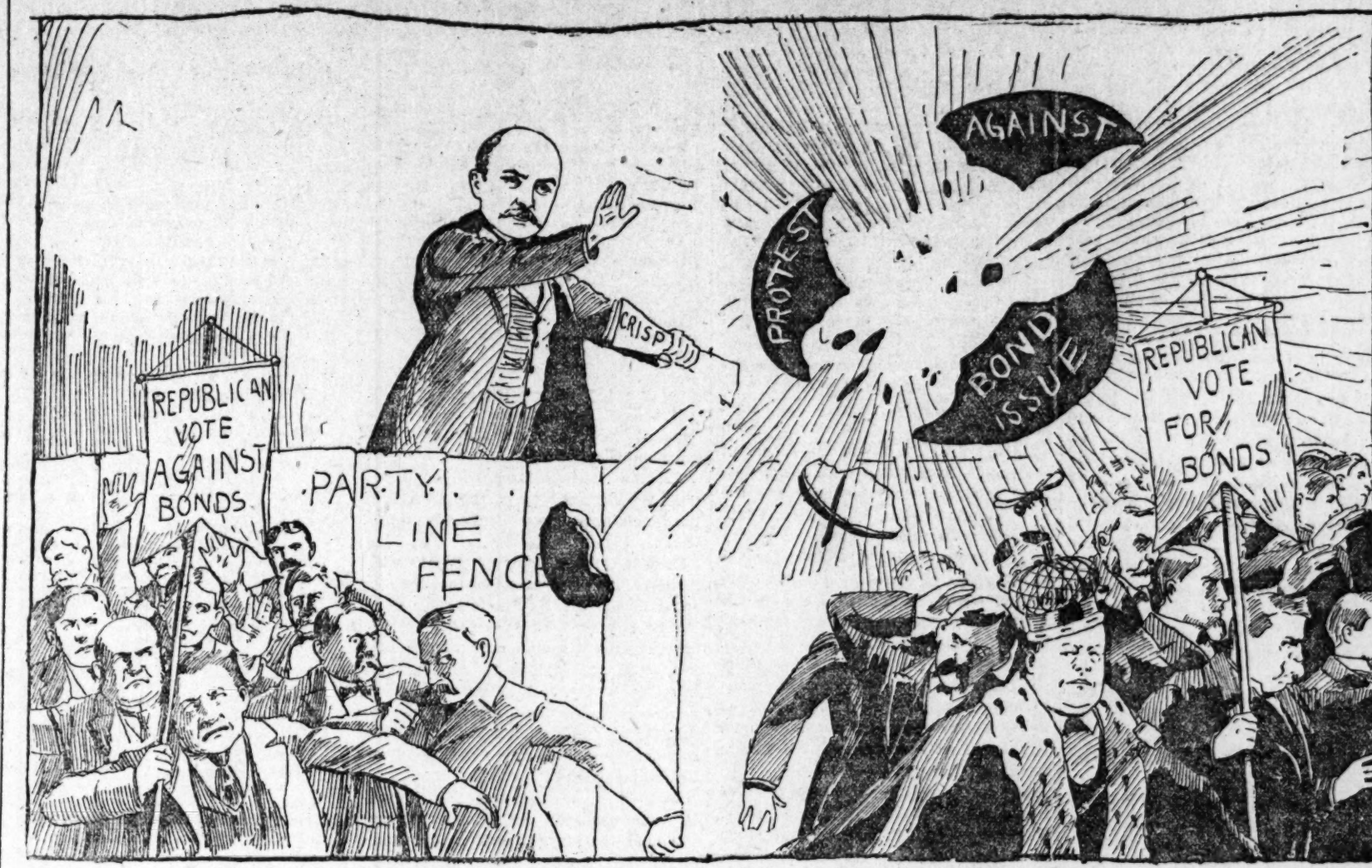
Mr. Crisp, in answer to questions by Mr. Boutelle, declared his belief to be that the government obligations were not payable in gold alone, and that the democrats opposed the pending bill because they believed there was no necessity for the sale of bonds. Mr. Dalzell expressed his amazement that Secretary Carlisle had such an idea of the proprieties and decorum of public life that he could in an authorized interview attack the legislation proposed by the house for protecting the credit of the nation.

After the reading of the journal the discussion of the bond bill was resumed, the discussion to close at 3 o'clock. The first speaker was Mr. Brosius. The gold reserve, he said, must be maintained and the revenue to meet the expenses of the government must be procured; the proposition, he said, were fundamental and indisputable.

Only Increase the Burdens. Mr. McLaughlin, democrat, of South Carolina, said he should oppose the bill because it would not only increase the burdens but legalize a series of improper and unfounded assumptions by the secretary of the treasury. The bill should clearly and explicitly state the purpose of the provision so that the people might know the intention of congress. He was opposed to the bill for the further reason that he believed rather in restricting than extending the discretionary powers of the treasury department.

Messrs. Cannon, of Colorado; Payne, of New York; Hopkins, of Illinois; Burton, of Missouri; Marsh, of Illinois, and Russell, of Connecticut, spoke in favor of the bill.

Crisp Closes in Opposition. Closing the debate in opposition to the bill, Mr. Crisp said he would ask the republican members to a careful consideration of what the measure involved before casting their votes. They could not, he said, urge the passage of this purely party proposition and at the same time claim that it was a response to the request of the president, which was that the administration be authorized to sell gold bonds. Either they were in favor of doing this or not, and they ought to do it fairly



The Bond Protest Bomb, Thrown by Crisp, the Democratic Leader, Scatters the Republicans.

and frankly with the president and the people.

Mr. Boutelle—Is the gentleman from Georgia in favor of it?

Mr. Crisp—I am not.

Question of "Gold" or "Coin." The democrats, Mr. Crisp said, were united in their opposition to the proposition and united in principle. They believed there was no necessity for the issue of bonds. If the republicans believed that bonds were payable in gold they ought to make them bear on their face the fact. If the republicans believed the bonds would be the cause of voting to insert "gold" instead of "coin" in the face of the bonds? The secretary of the treasury had informed the house that a coin bond could not be sold at this time. The object of the republicans he insisted was that they were preparing for a condition of the treasury different from that which the executive had asked.

Emphasized the Matthews Resolution. A colloquy between Boutelle and Crisp over the views of the latter as to whether or not obligations of the government were payable in gold or not occasioned some amusement and was finally ended by an emphatic demand of the speaker after Mr. Crisp had plaintively asked if he could have the balance of the time. "The house will be in order," he said.

Mr. Crisp stated that the point he was making was that if the republicans believed as they had said, that government bonds were payable in gold, they should express their views in the legislation proposed. For himself, he said in closing, he did not believe that to be the case.

Second Section Agreed On. There was no division upon the second section of the bill, and it was declared adopted and the bill passed at 3:25 o'clock.

Mr. Dingley, chairman of the committee on ways and means, stated that a general understanding had been had by which no business would be transacted next week, so that members who so desired could spend the week-end at home. The session adjourned on Monday, January 6th. Under that the house adjourned today it will be until Tuesday next. Agreed to.

Reopening of the Van Horn Contest. Mr. Tarsney offered a resolution authorizing a reopening of the contest of Van Horn against Tarsney, form the fifth division of Missouri, for the purpose of taking evidence in behalf of the contestant discovered since the termination of the period within which, under the law, evidence could be taken. It was accompanied by the advocacy of two election clerks in Kansas City to the effect that upon certain ballots the name of Tarsney had been erased and Van Horn substituted, evidently by two persons only. Mr. Tarsney made a brief statement of the case, saying that when the testimony closed it was not possible to know for whom the ballots had been cast.

He asked that the resolution and affidavits be referred to the committee on elections No. 2, before whom the contest is pending.

Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, insisted that a member should make a prima facie showing in the house before the matter was referred to a committee.

Mr. Crisp said the matter must go to some committee, the house being unable to reject it.

The speaker referred the resolution to the committee on elections No. 2 as requested by Mr. Tarsney.

International Complications. Mr. Hitt, republican, of Illinois, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, reported and the house agreed to the resolutions ordered by the committee at its meeting yesterday, calling upon the president for the correspondence in the state department upon the Waller case; the case of the American steamer, Henry Crosby, fired upon by San Domingo troops, December 10, 1895, and in regard to the reported, Boston, England, and Edinburgh speeches of Ambassador Bayard, whether or not the president knows that such speeches were made, and if so, whether any action has been taken in regard thereto.

Mr. Cummings called up the senate joint resolution directing the secretary of the navy to accept the ram Kaskadin, and make it a part of the navy, and after a brief discussion it was agreed to.

At 4:30 o'clock p. m., the house adjourned until Tuesday next.

McKinley on the Tariff Measure. New York, December 28.—A Tribune special from Columbus, O., says: Governor McKinley when asked last night what he thought of the tariff measure passed by the house, said: "I think the measure the best which could have been devised as a distinctively emergency measure. It is not a tariff measure, but a tariff measure."

Mr. McKinley was a complete explanation of the situation as outlined by the president. The measure will be in force only a year and a half, and when the republicans come into power they can pass a protective tariff bill."

Sliced Off an Ear. Jacksonville, Fla., December 28.—At a dance near Middleburg, Fla., last night James Hatcher sliced off Ernest Kirkland's ear while the latter was dancing with a young lady. Hatcher was a professional dancer and was dancing with a young lady.

Stone, Charles W., Strode, Strong, Taft, Tawney, Taylor, Thomas, Tracy, Telford, Undergruff, Van Voorhis, Wadsworth, Walker, Watson, of Massachusetts, Wagner, Warner, Watson, of Indiana, Watson, of Ohio, Wellington, White, Wilber, Willis, Wilson, of New York, Woodman, Wright—132.

Democrats—Mr. Hutcheson—Total, 170.

Congressmen Who Voted Nay. Nays—Republicans: Messrs. Alden, Baker, of New Hampshire, Barham, Beach, Bowers, Broderick, Burrill, Burton, of Missouri, Clark, of Iowa, Colson, Curtis of Kansas, Danford, Dewitt, Doolittle, Eddy, Elkins, Graft, Harris, Hartman, Herman, Hill, Hyatt, Johnson, of California, Kerr, Kirkpatrick, Linney, Long, Lord, Marshall, McCall, of Tennessee, McClure, McLaughlin, Miller, of Kansas, Murphy, Pearson, Pickett, Prince, Reeves, Settle, Shattuck, Shaver, Towne, Walker, of Virginia, Wilson of Idaho, Wilson, of Ohio, Wood—41.

Democrats: Messrs. Abbott, Bailey, Bankhead, Bartlett, of Georgia, Bartlett, of New York, Bell, of Texas, Beck, of Georgia, Buck, Catchings, Clark, of Alabama, Cobb, of Alabama, Cobb, of Missouri, Cooper, of Florida, Cooper, of Texas, Froth, Shaver, Towne, Walker, of Virginia, Wilson of Idaho, Wilson, of Ohio, Wood—41.

It is understood that he failed utterly in his effort to prove the charges brought by himself.

New York, December 28.—The earl of Dunraven, accompanied by his friend, Arthur Glenne, rear commodore of the Royal Portsmouth Yacht Club, sailed for England at 2 o'clock this afternoon on board the Cunarder Umbria. The investigation of the charges made by Lord Dunraven against those in charge of the Defender had not concluded when the noble earl and his benchmen took their departure today and only part of the evidence in rebuttal had been given when the special committee consisting of J. Pierpont Morgan, chairman, George Lockhart Rives, secretary, William C. Whitney, Captain A. T. Mahan, United States navy, and Hon. E. J. Phelps, adjourned the hearing till 10 o'clock Monday morning.

The manner in which the Irish earl made his second visit to New York this year and the extraordinary means that were taken to avoid his being interviewed by reporters were only slightly precautions in comparison with the efforts that were resorted to in order that even the bare fact of his visit should not be known to the public. There seemed to be somewhat of a division of sentiment between members of the New York Yacht Club as to Dunraven's visit, but in the end the divergences appeared, after the manner of a paradox, to converge in a unanimity of opinion that he was consulted.

As yesterday morning, George L. Rives was the first to reach the headquarters of the New York Yacht Club, at Madison Avenue. He was followed by Latham, Fish, C. Oliver Iselin, Joseph H. Choate, Herbert C. Leeds, of Boston, and Captain Mahan, of the United States navy. Captains Hank Hart and Terry and the rest of the Defender's crew, Messrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and William C. Whitney drove up before 10 o'clock, and A. Cass Canfield, secretary of the American cup committee, walked in later. Lord Dunraven and Mr. Askevith, with Arthur Glenne, I. A. G. Hamilton and David G. Henderson, strolled leisurely to the clubhouse.

Newbury Thorpe, J. Butler Dunne, and Hon. E. J. Phelps were among the last to arrive. At 10:20 o'clock a. m. the Burgeo of the club was hailed up and the committee went into session.

Dunraven's Charges Disproved. The Defender syndicate presented testimony in rebuttal of that offered by Lord Dunraven yesterday and although the gentlemen who were present at the inquiry refused to talk for publication it was learned on good authority that the charges made by Lord Dunraven were totally disproved. Lord Dunraven's case was based upon suspicion and inference from the fact that his tender, the Hattie Palmer, had remained alongside until a late hour the night before the first race. This and other explanations made by Lord Dunraven were made by Mr. Iselin, Mr. Herreshoff and Captain Hart that no tampering with ballast took place.

The proceedings today opened with an argument by Joseph H. Choate, counsel for the Defender, and to the advantage of a portion of the evidence offered in support of the charges. After this Lord Dunraven was recalled for a few minutes in support of the charges. After this Lord Dunraven was recalled for a few minutes in support of the charges. After this Lord Dunraven was recalled for a few minutes in support of the charges.

The Defender who said that any such changes of ballast as were charged would handicap rather than aid the yacht. He said he had been found to be still enough for any weather and the addition of ballast had been provided and that it would require at least fourteen tons to sink the boat four inches beyond her measured water line.

After Mr. Askevith made Mr. Herreshoff go over his statements several times and had failed to satisfy him, Mr. C. Oliver Phelps, who was the referee, called the Defender to the stand and the following night he declared that no ballast had

EXIT LORD DUNRAVEN

Investigations Do Not Suit His Very Aesthetic Nature.

AWFULLY BORESOME, BAH JOVE

Milord Took His Valet, Valise and a Convenient Steamer.

HE LEFT HIS TROUBLES BEHIND, THOUGH

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been added after the official measurement had been taken and that none had been removed before the remeasurement.

His testimony was direct and convincing. He said that it was absolutely impossible for the alleged changes in ballast to have taken place without his knowledge; that he certainly would have known if the Defender was four inches deeper in the water on the day of the first race than she had been on the previous day and that the quantity of lead necessary to make such a change could not be stowed so as to escape his observation.

Iselin Gave Evid. Mr. Askevith gave him a severe cross-examination and Mr. Iselin became quite hot under the questions that were asked by the English barrister. He was inclined to resent the inference to be drawn from the questions and Mr. Askevith had a difficult task to obtain direct answers. At 12:30 o'clock recess was taken for luncheon. At 2 p. m. the hearing was resumed with Mr. Iselin still in the witness chair. He was followed by Captain Hank Hart, who testified positively that there was no addition of ballast and no increase of the water line. He stuck to that in spite of all the subtleties of Mr. Askevith's cross-examination and corroborated the testimony of Mr. Iselin as to the work on the Defender before and after the first race. It was nearly 6 o'clock before Mr. Askevith finished with Captain Hart and it was only closing to adjourn the hearing until 10 a. m. on Monday.

Mr. David Henderson, who was Lord Dunraven's representative on the Defender, has declined to testify for business reasons.

BOND RUMBLINGS. ALL IS NOW READY FOR THE TRIGGER PULLING. Rumors That Come from Washington, New York and Berlin—May Be \$200,000,000 in Bonds.

New York, December 28.—While nothing of an official character can be obtained the indications are that the local bankers, including members of the late bond syndicate, are preparing to handle a new government loan.

It is not believed that the contract with the government if made will provide, as the last one did, for the manipulation of the foreign exchanges, nor the protection of the gold reserve for a stated period. About as sure an indication as any that New York bankers are getting ready for a new loan is found in the demand for gold in the open market.

A bullion dealer says: "During the past few days the inquiry for gold has been large and in some cases a small premium has been obtained for the metal. Many of those applying for the metal are firms which figured in former bond sales by the government. The fact that \$150,000 of the \$200,000,000 of withdrawn yesterday from the assay office for export was held by the bankers also strengthened the belief in an early call for bonds, the idea being that the gold will be used in the purchase of bonds."

REPORT FROM HEADQUARTERS. Washington, December 28.—There is a well-authenticated rumor in circulation at the capital today that the treasury department is now preparing a contract, presumably with the Morgan-Drexel syndicate, for the sale of a thirty-year 4 per cent gold bond.

It is believed that the contract will be signed within the next few days. If this report be true, it presupposes a knowledge on the administration that the bond bill now under consideration in the house will fail in the senate. The administration is reported to be strongly inimical to the pending measure and it is stated on high authority today that an intimation to that effect has been sent from the executive mansion to all the sound money democrats both in the house and senate.

\$200,000,000 FOREIGN RUMOR. Berlin, December 28.—The Boersen Courier says that the American government is negotiating with the leading banks in Berlin for a loan of \$200,000,000.

MINORITY LIST COMPLETE. List Was Handed to the Republicans and Reorganization Will Follow. Washington, December 28.—The democratic steering committee this afternoon completed the assignment of the minority representation on the senate committees. The list was handed to the republicans and the reorganization will take place Monday.

The minority chairmanships have been assigned as follows: Conference room, Mr. Gorman; engrossed bills, Mr. Cockrell; epidemic disease, Mr. Vest; Nicaragua canal, Mr. Morgan; private lands and claims, Mr. Harris; revolutionary claims, Mr. Fugh; Potomac river front, Mr. George; woman's suffrage, Mr. Call; additional accommodations for the library, Mr. Voorhees; five civilized tribes, Mr. Gray; transportation and sale of meat products, Mr. Blackburn; corporations in the District of Columbia, Mr. Jones.

ALL ARE IDENTIFIED

Complete List of Those Killed in Front Street Theater.

SIX BURIALS YESTERDAY

Bodies of Brothers and Sisters Laid To Rest Together.

DEATH WAS CAUSED BY SUFFOCATION

Coroner Hill Has Summoned a Number of Witnesses—Grand Jury May Take Action.

Baltimore, Md., December 28.—Six victims of the Front street theater horror were buried this afternoon. A large crowd collected in front of each house of mourning, and many morbidly curious persons—Jews and Gentiles—followed the cortege to the cemetery. Moses Salberg, aged eleven, and his seven-year-old sister, Katie, were taken to the burial place in the same hearse, and were buried side by side, as were also Samuel Kramer, thirteen years old, and his little sister, aged eleven. Ida and Anna Navarlanaky, aged thirteen and seven years, respectively, were the third pair of children who were followed to their graves today by their sorrowing relatives. The Hebrew Free Burial Society have been requested to assume the expense of interring five other victims of the catastrophe by the poverty-stricken friends of the dead, and have arranged to bury them tomorrow afternoon. President Rosenbly says subscriptions will be received by the society for aid.

The number of fatalities was twenty-three, as sent out by the coroner. Many persons were injured and were removed to their homes before their names or conditions could be ascertained, but up to a late hour tonight no further deaths had been reported to the health officers.

Of the ten patients at the City hospital, four had recovered sufficiently to be removed, and were sent to their homes this evening. Four others are in a critical condition. All the bodies have been identified and delivered to their friends for burial. Following is the correct list of the dead:

LOUIS AMOLSKY, aged forty-two years, of East Eighth street, a saloon keeper, leaves a widow and thirteen children.

GABRIEL BERESTREY and TERESA BERESTREY, the four and six-year-old children of L. T. Berestrey, a saloon keeper at 20 East Eighth street.

LEO COHEN, six years old.

IDA FREIDMAN, fourteen years old.

JENNIE HENCKEL, twenty-two years of age.

MORRIS LEVINS, grocer, thirty-five years of age.

LENA LEWIS, twenty-two years of age.

MARGOLIES, tailor, twenty-one years of age.

SARAH ROSEN, sixteen years of age.

JACOB ROSENTHAL, twenty-five years of age.

MOSES SALZBURG, sixty years of age.

KATIE SALZBURG, seventeen years of age.

SARAH SIEGEL, seven years of age.

IDA and ANNA NAVARLANAKY, sisters, aged thirteen and seven years, respectively.

ISAC GRIMM, aged ten.

SIMON POLLOCK, eight years of age.

JOSEPH LEBOROWITZ, eleven years of age.

WILF HORWITZ, tailor, thirty years of age.

SARAH POLLOCK, fifteen years old.

SAMUEL and REBECCA KRAMER, brother and sister, aged eight and six years, respectively.

Died Horrible Deaths. Dr. Alexander Hill, coroner of the central police district, has announced a jury of inquest to meet tomorrow morning to investigate the cause of last night's Front street theater disaster. It is possible that the grand jury will be called upon to take some action because of the assertion that the theater lacked sufficient exits.

Coroner Hill, after having viewed the bodies, said: "The appearance of most of the bodies shows that death was due to suffocation. In the majority of the bodies I have found the lungs congested and the hearts filled with blood. It was the most horrible kind of death, yet the faces of the majority show no indication of suffering, proving that there is nothing to be gained by taking some action because of the assertion that the theater lacked sufficient exits."

IS IZZET AN EMBEZZLER? He Has Troubles That Outshine Those of Sald Pasha. Constantinople, December 28.—The authorities have suspended the publication of The Oriental Advertiser for disobedience of the orders of the official censor.

Izzet Pasha, who is under arrest and awaiting trial by court martial on charges of grafting out of his recent report, which the sultan refused to read, pointing out the deplorable situation of the country, is also accused of embezzlement. Izzet was acting in the capacity of chief egyptian and the new official who succeeded him has discovered a heavy deficit from Izzet's figures in the actual supply of hay and forage for the winter.

The Armenian Revolutionary Society has resumed its demands for subscriptions in Constantinople, in one instance demanding a donation of £20 (Turkish) and are now making preparations for another demonstration.

JAPANESE PARLIAMENT. His Majesty, the Emperor, Expresses Joy at the War Ending. Yokohama, December 28.—The Japanese parliament was opened today with the reading of the speech from the throne by the emperor. In the course of the speech his majesty expressed joy at the glorious ending of the war with China. Continuing the emperor announced that order had been restored in the newly-acquired territory of Formosa and that the relations of Japan with foreign countries had become more intimate. The empire had already made striking progress, he said, but it still had a long and arduous task to perform. The emperor's address was a measure which would be introduced to increase the empire's defenses.

EX-MAYOR LAMBERT ARRESTED. He Is Charged with Having Embezzled About \$

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

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30 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., December 29, 1895.

The Constitution at the Exposition.

The Constitution is at home to its friends on the exposition grounds at its office on the north side of the grounds. It is located in front of the pretty grove of trees which stands at the foot of the big terrace stairway that leads from the Government building to the Manufactures and Woman's buildings. Representatives of both the business and news branches of the paper are constantly on duty in the building and will give a hearty welcome to all callers, whether on business or not. Telephone 311.

Surprising Developments.

The farcical attempt of the republicans to enact legislation for the financial relief of the country has already given rise to some surprising developments. Their bond bill is a sham and a fraud, as, in the nature of things, any measure increasing the public debt in time of peace is bound to be, and though it has been rushed through the house under whip and spur, both the debate and the vote show that on financial questions the republicans are badly divided.

A number of republicans spoke against the measure and many more voted against it. To these must be added many who were induced to vote for the bill on grounds of party harmony. It has always been supposed that the republicans, no matter what their individual views might be, could be drummed together for the purpose of making at least a show of party harmony, but the bond measure has given rise to sharp divisions in the party that in the past has devoted all its strength and all its influence to building up monopolies and levying unnecessary taxes on the people.

The debate on Friday and the vote yesterday showed that serious divisions have crept into the republican ranks, while on the other hand the democrats, under the leadership of Mr. Crisp, were practically united in opposition to the measure. Even Turner, Catchings and Josiah Patterson, whose devotion to the British gold standard cannot be doubted, joined with the free coinage democrats in opposing the republican bond measure and went on record against it.

The harmony among the democrats was a hopeful sign—so hopeful as the dissatisfaction displayed and the dissensions aroused among the republicans. The developments we have referred to go to show that the democrats and many of the republicans have at last discovered that the people are bitterly opposed to any scheme for increasing the public debt for the benefit of a comparatively small class of money lenders in this country and in Europe.

This whole business of issuing bonds for the maintenance of a financial system devised by British financiers and imposed on this country as the result of British bribery is disgraceful—criminal. A monetary system that cannot be maintained except by the measures which Mr. Cleveland and the gold monometalists have adopted ought to be wiped out at once. It is a disgrace to the wisdom and statesmanship of the country. It is a blot on our republican institutions. The wreck and ruin that it has already brought on the people and their business interests ought to be a warning to those who are hurrying the country to a still more disastrous experience.

It is to be hoped that before it is too late the democrats will get together and swing the party back into its traditional position as the champion of the people's interests and as the promoter of the people's will and desires. It can occupy no other position and retain the coherency of its organization and the purity of its principles. It has been fatally misled of late by those whom it honored, but it is not too late for those who have been cajoled by patronage and dazzled by official power to get back into line and stand for democratic principles.

The South Leads.

The reports of the Bradstreet and Dun commercial agencies for the past week give a summary of the year's business which is full of encouragement for the south.

The south has more than held her own. She has had fewer failures, with smaller liabilities than any other section. Our farmers have diversified their crops, and they have solved the problem of living at home. They no longer depend upon the packing houses and granaries of the west. Our mills and factories are rapidly multiplying and paying splendid dividends.

Through economy and hard work we have made a panic impossible, and the depression in other sections cannot seriously affect us. Altogether, the south has made a bright record during the past year and her people will enter '96 with more hope and confidence than they have felt since the beginning of the long period of depression which has thrown the whole world into a series of calamitous experiences. Next year our pluck and resources should be equal to any emergency.

The Democratic Leader.

Mr. Crisp, the democratic leader in the house, closed the debate on the republican bond bill yesterday in a speech of wonderful strength and clearness. He demonstrated how utterly impossible it is to maintain the British gold standard under present conditions—conditions that can be changed only by bringing about a contraction of the currency tenfold more disastrous than that which has already taken place.

He showed that the only way by which the responsibility could be taken from the government would be to place the money power in control of the people's currency, and argued with unanswerable force that no further surrender of the public right in that direction would or could be countenanced by the people.

The speech was strong, clear and eloquent and was listened to with great attention by the house, which, without regard to party, has a sincere respect for Mr. Crisp's ability. But it was not the speech alone that drew attention to Mr. Crisp. His skillful handling of the democratic minority and the promptness with which every parliamentary move on the part of the republicans was met has won the admiration of all who know how difficult and delicate are the duties of a leader on the floor of the house.

In closing the debate Mr. Crisp spoke for the democratic party and for the people of the whole country. He protested in a most forcible way against the bond issues, which add to the profits of the money power and fasten a useless debt on the present generation and on posterity. There were individual democrats within hearing of Mr. Crisp's voice who doubtless did not agree with the democratic leader in his eloquent protest against the bond infamy, but they were content to follow him in his opposition to the republican bond scheme.

Georgia is proud of her distinguished son, whose lead of the democratic minority in the house is attracting the admiration of the whole country.

An Outside View of the Exposition.

The Augusta Chronicle pays Atlanta and the exposition the following tribute: Atlanta has achieved a wonderful triumph in her Cotton States and International exposition. It is a show that would be creditable to any city, and one that ranks among the greatest expositions of the country. Now that it is drawing to a close some problems are presented for solution by the business men of Atlanta scarcely less important than those which gave birth to the exposition. It is no secret that the exposition was the child of necessity. Atlanta real estate valuations had been carried to ruinous heights, and the burden was resting heavier than most of the holders could carry. The financial panic was at hand, and something was needed to carry Atlanta over the troubled time and give impetus to business. To Mr. W. A. Hemphill is due the suggestion of an exposition as the means to be employed, and to the splendid enterprise and courage of the community are due the securing of an appropriation of \$200,000 from the government, and the carrying of the undertaking to such admirable achievement. It has not to be remarkable degree the purposes for which it was planned, and for two years has been the controlling thought in the life of Atlanta.

Our contemporary says that it is too narrow a view of this great enterprise to measure its success by the gate receipts alone. It has been a broadening educational factor; it has brought Atlanta, Georgia and the south to the front and made the leading men of every city and state familiar with new ideas and new methods, and it cannot fail to bring to Georgia new settlers, new capital and new enterprise. All these things must be credited to the exposition account in balancing the ledger. Then it should be recollected that the big show has caused a tremendous amount of money to be spent in Atlanta by outsiders during the past few months. Many hotels, boarding houses and stores have made large profits out of their increased business and thousands of people have been kept employed who might otherwise have remained idle. The low railway rates also enabled Atlanta to get a large part of the Christmas trade which usually goes to other localities.

On the other hand, The Chronicle intimates that some people in Atlanta think that when the exposition closes the city will plunge into a period of hard times. It is said that many of our citizens living on wages and small salaries have had their expenses greatly increased by the exposition and are now financially pressed.

This view does not strike our Augusta contemporary, and it speaks out in the following fashion:

But any city that is dominated by the spirit of Atlanta, and which contains the enterprising and public-spirited men that she does, which has carried to a successful issue such a mammoth undertaking as the Cotton States and International exposition, and which has had such an influx of men and money into the past ninety days, will be equal to any emergency that may follow as a result of the enterprise.

The Chronicle rightly says that the future must be taken into account in any fair estimate of the results of the exposition. We should remember that money put into the exposition was an investment and that the returns

were not expected to come in the shape of gate receipts alone, but in the shape of outside capital, immigration, new enterprises, progress and material development running through many years to come.

Viewed in this light it is not too much to say that the exposition will be the most profitable investment ever made by a southern city. Its splendid results will be felt for generations. We are not afraid of a temporary depression. On the contrary, we predict that from now on Atlanta will be more prosperous than any city in the land of the same size. Next year is not expected to be a lively business year on account of the presidential election, but Atlanta proposes to go right ahead and beat the record.

More Bonds.

It is now stated that Mr. Cleveland, instead of waiting to see what congress will do, will shortly authorize a bond issue of \$100,000,000, whereupon the money power will be that much more powerful and the people that much poorer.

By the time the bonds are redeemed the people, in addition to the losses on their property, their business and the results of their labor, will have paid into the pockets of native and foreign money lenders more than \$400,000,000 for the sole purpose of enabling the gold owners of Great Britain to measure the value of American property and products by the gold standard. In other words, the people of the United States must not only submit to the most infamous system of robbery that the greed of Shylock ever invented, but they must pay those who rob them extra toll in the shape of bonds.

And after the next \$100,000,000 of bonds have been issued, what then? The money lenders will be that much richer and the people that much poorer, but the British gold standard will be as much of an experiment and as deadly in its effects after the \$100,000,000 of bonds are issued as it is now; more deadly, in fact, for the necessity for bonds increases the demand for gold and the increased demand for gold increases its value, as will presently be seen in a further fall of prices and a more acute depression in business.

More than this, the bond issue, as has been demonstrated, is no remedy. It is only a makeshift, a makeshift that only adds to the conditions that make gold exports necessary. Before six months have passed away Mr. Cleveland, if he continues the present policy, which is both stupid and ruinous, will have to issue another hundred millions of bonds. And at the end, and in spite of all the costly sacrifices that the administration has imposed on the people, the British gold standard will inevitably break down. This is as certain as that the sun will rise tomorrow.

This whole business is a most dear experience for the people. It has sacrificed their property and their prosperity. But, costly as it is, and as it will be before any relief can come, it will not be too costly if it shall teach them the necessity of keeping the control of their currency and their finances out of the hands of money lenders, stock jobbers and speculators.

In the end the people will of course have their own way. The mints will be reopened to silver, and though gold may temporarily disappear from circulation, as it has done before, the country will enter on a period of prosperity that will last as long as the people care to guard their rights with jealousy.

A Goldbug's Admission.

Mr. William E. Curtis, the correspondent of The Chicago Record is a goldbug. He is admitted that the demonization of silver in this country and the suspension of coinage in India made Japan prosperous. He says:

A few theorists, arguing from the standpoint of what ought to be instead of what is, insist that Japan shall join England, the Latin union and the United States in an international agreement to maintain a certain parity between the metals, but it is by no means a popular idea. They are college professors, minority members of parliament, idle men who think and do nothing, and are entirely without practical experience or a knowledge of trade and industry. Most of them have been educated in England and got their financial notions from reading The Times and The Economist. The solid, wise men, who are governing this empire, say: "No; let the demon bug bite the gold bug. We owe nothing abroad. Therefore, we do not have to buy gold to pay interest charges. The import trade is nearly all in the hands of foreigners, and we don't care how high foreign manufactured merchandise is. Cotton, iron and fuel will stay down in sympathy with silver, and it would be a good thing if nothing but raw material were imported into Japan."

You will notice that India, Japan, Mexico and other silver countries are not only much more prosperous at present than the gold countries of Europe, but their domestic industries are greatly stimulated. In fact, financial and commercial depression is almost universal except in the countries I have mentioned, where there is nothing but silver money.

If the silver countries are all more prosperous than the gold countries, what is the matter with silver? If financial depression afflicts the gold countries so seriously, why not return to bimetalism?

It is frequently said that money talks, but it seems that silver money, when hand in hand with gold, can outtalk any other kind.

The Railways and the Exposition.

Now that the exposition is drawing to its close it is patent to every thoughtful observer that our railways have done a great work in making the enterprise a success.

The exhibits collected by several leading transportation lines were among the most interesting features of the exposition. But the railways did not stop here. Their public spirit and generosity caused them to go down into their pockets. They reduced their round-trip

fares to the lowest figure ever known—less than three-quarters of a cent a mile.

These marvelous rates caused people from every southern state to make a rush for Atlanta, and for days past our city has held the largest crowds ever seen here. This did not benefit the exposition alone. It helped every local interest, every trader and every wage worker. Moreover, it was in the nature of a holiday gift to the people of this whole section.

Never in our recollection have the railways been closer to the people than they are today. These great corporations have shown that they have hearts, as well as heads, and that they propose to stand by the people and advance their interests whenever they see a chance to aid them. Our railways are the pride and glory of the south. They are not dominated by the shylock spirit. They are going to be run in the interest of the people.

A Brilliant Climax.

Monday and Tuesday will be the last days of the exposition, and they will draw immense crowds.

The low railway fares will continue until the final closing of the gates and thousands of people will take advantage of them.

Here in Atlanta hosts of citizens will make it a point to manifest their public spirit by patronizing our big show during its closing days. We should make Monday and Tuesday rank among the most notable holidays in our history. It will probably be a generation before any southern city will organize an exposition as unique and as admirable as the one which is now winding up its brilliant existence.

Every man, woman and child in the city who can spare a few hours during the next two days should spend them at Exposition park. The great fair will be at its best Monday and Tuesday. Every exhibit will be in place and all the attractions which have delighted the visitors during the past three months and a half will be in full blast.

The exposition must end in a flurry of enthusiasm. It pulled Atlanta and the whole south out of the hard times slough of despond and we should bid farewell to it in a royal fashion.

Monday will be Exhibitors' Day and Tuesday will be set apart in honor of the directors and the women who have done so much to make the enterprise a success.

On both days Atlanta will turn out en masse.

The Law and the Lynchers.

It is announced that the attorney general of Mississippi will, in his official report to the legislature, recommend: 1. That the county where lynching occurred shall be held in damages in an action by the children or heirs of the victim of the mob, to be brought in any adjoining county, in a sum to be fixed by law, not less than \$10,000. 2. That the officers of the law charged with the custody of prisoners shall, before the sundown of each day, be held liable in damages for any failure to protect their wards against lynchings. 3. That a constitutional amendment shall be adopted making it a qualification for voters in all public elections that, before being allowed to register, each elector shall be required to make affidavit that he has not since the adoption of the amendment been engaged, either directly or indirectly, in any such violence.

The New Orleans Picayune takes the position that there is already sufficient law to punish lynchings when they are identified and convicted. What we really need is the swift and certain administration of justice. There are so many delays and appeals under our present system that the people in some localities distrust the courts and are unwilling to wait for the law to take its course.

The real remedy, as The Picayune says, is to reform the laws and the court practice in criminal cases that murderers, ravishers and other atrocious criminals can be promptly punished. The governor or the board of pardons should not be permitted to interfere unless the facts show that the convict is innocent or is guilty of a smaller offense than the one charged against him.

Our contemporary's suggestions are in line with the recommendations which we have urged in these columns for many years. They furnish the best remedy for the lynching evil, and it is to be hoped that they will soon take practical shape in every state.

In the meantime the Mississippi plan will do no harm and it might accomplish much good.

A Peaceful Outlook.

Mr. George Kennan, the explorer and writer, fears that a general war is imminent. He says:

England will not back down from her position. This can be taken for a certainty. President Cleveland's interpretation of the Monroe doctrine and the United States continues to be upheld we shall have war, and the greatest war that ever transpired. We shall ultimately win and add Canada to our possessions, and it will be very close to ruination for us.

Such a war is bound to come unless the United States backs down, and it will be the greatest calamity to humanity that has ever occurred.

While Mr. Kennan is indulging in these gloomy speculations The London Daily News advises the British government to meet the United States half way in the Venezuelan matter and make every concession consistent with honor.

Mr. Harold Frederic writes from London that the people over there do not care a button about Venezuela, and he says that those who at first favored shelling New York now favor meeting America's wishes without too much sacrifice of dignity on the part of England.

Leading business men in England are talking on the same line, and it is probable that in another week or two everybody will be for peace.

Mr. Kennan is almost alone in his warlike anticipations. The sober second thought of England is beginning to assert itself, and we do not believe that the British will persist in pressing their

claims to Venezuelan territory beyond just and reasonable limits. Everything points to an amicable settlement, and it is probable that this country and Great Britain will be better friends than ever. The present controversy will doubtless result beneficially to all the parties interested. The disputed boundary line will be definitely fixed and accepted, and England's interests in Venezuela will cease to trouble either side.

The Education Most Needed.

A writer in The Florida Citizen predicts that in this country the time is coming when the masses will be unwilling to work for wages in any employment involving manual labor.

It is his idea that individuals will be so highly educated that they will think it degrading to work with their hands and they will leave such occupations to the few who are ignorant of book knowledge and the matters taught in schools.

Speaking of our present system of education, this writer says:

The result is that these who spend their time in education from the age of six to twenty-one decline to engage in common work. The number of these is increasing from year to year. Apparently it will soon include the majority of the people. Formerly young persons who came here from foreign countries did not take an extended course in the public schools, but the day of our colored brother or earlier days was satisfied if he gained such a knowledge of the common branches of an English education as would enable him to read, spell, write, compute numbers and locate places on a map; but these acquirements do not satisfy him now. His aspirations take him to the high school, college and professional school. At every meeting of colored persons in any part of the country the advantages of the higher education are set forth. An educational qualification for immigrants is proposed. Such a provision would exclude from the country all persons who can be relied upon to perform common manual labor, to engage in field work, or to enter into domestic service.

Some years ago the minister of public instruction in Russia issued a circular to the heads of colleges and schools notifying them that the czar wished them to discourage the attendance of the sons of the working people unless they were untrained for manual labor. This was done because Russia had all the professional men needed to carry on the business of the country. What the government wanted was a large number of people who would be satisfied to work in the fields, in the shops and engage in domestic service. The czar said that it was the policy of his country to have its labor performed by its own people. He did not want his subjects to become so highly educated that they would not engage in ordinary work.

Undoubtedly, every country needs a large laboring population, but we do not believe that education necessarily causes men to abandon all work of the rougher sort. On the contrary, when a sensible young man has what we call a good practical education his attention is naturally directed to matters of material progress. He finds both pleasure and profit in scientific farming and in mechanical occupations and he sees nothing degrading in them. We have hundreds of thousands of farmers and workmen who are well housed, well clad and well fed. They are well educated and their homes show indications of comfort and refinement. They would not think of giving up their occupations and living on the scanty and uncertain incomes which fall to the lot of the majority of professional men.

The right kind of education will make the masses industrious, and it will elevate labor. Many of our college graduates are among our hardest workers. Comparatively few of them prefer idle lives or spend their time hunting for easy jobs in genteel occupations. It is not an easy matter for a republican with a boom to lay gay. Even the Hon. Josiah Patterson voted against the republican bond bill. Members of the "haute finance" do not want the sort of bonds the republicans are willing to provide. They prefer to dicker with Mr. Cleveland. It appears that the leadership of Crisp has brought about democratic harmony in the house. The republicans usually manage to keep dissenters in line, but they failed to do so in the vote on the bond bill. Perhaps when the republicans fall out other people will get their dues. Mr. Reed's bond bill seems to have fetched his boom a terrible dip in its most vital part. The honest voters of the country are opposed to bond issues. Republican division in the house on the little bond bill ought to be a warning to the leaders, but it will not be. The republican party is controlled by the money power.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

New York is trying a new experiment in wood paving. The wood used is called kari wood and comes from immense forests in Australia. It is claimed that the streets made of this wood are very durable. It has been used in several English cities and Paris for a number of years, and has proved very satisfactory. Another agreeable feature that is claimed for kari wood as a material for street paving is that it deadens sound, and streets laid with it are comparatively noiseless. In this respect they are said to be even superior to asphalt paving, which yields a sharp, metallic sound when struck by horse's hoofs. The wood paving is, of course, much smoother than granite, and thus offers less resistance to vehicles. In Melbourne many streets are laid with the kari blocks, and these streets are said to be a paradise for bicycles.

Professor Garner writes from Africa that he is now busy at the work of interviewing the chimpanzees, and expects to return to America early in 1896. Primitive Africa impresses him as a wonderful problem. Some of his thoughts about it run thus: "Here are found the largest monkeys and the smallest of men. The chimpanzees have musical instruments around which they hold a dance, while there are tribes of savages so low and brutal as never to have invented a musical instrument. Monkeys are laid with the kari blocks, and these streets are said to be a paradise for bicycles. They have leaders and governors. They seem to have a rude system of government of the forest. The danger in this Garner business is in the possibility that Garner's chimpanzee pupils may come to this country, engage in politics and govern American cities."

Says The Boston Herald: "The passage by the senate of Senator Hill's bill removing the proscription against ex-convicts enlisting in the army and navy is about the only gratifying episode of the late war scare. The debate on the question brought out the fact that there is no difference of opinion on this subject in the senate, and that such a gallant union soldier as Senator Hawley is entirely in accord with the southern brigadiers as to the propriety of removing the latter's only remaining disabilities. It seems appropriate to remark that the war is over, and that we are not going to have another."

STATE POLITICAL NOTES.

The Liberty County Herald said recently that it was a general impression in the seventh district that Mr. Turner would be set aside for a younger and more active member. The Herald says the people are growing tired of Mr. Turner's do-nothing policy toward his constituents. This leads 'The Savannah Press to remark that this tendency is pretty well understood. "It has been heard before. It comes from a certain childhood in the district which has some ambitious young men," etc. The Press continues: "There are some statesmen who prefer to serve the whole people rather than perpetuate a small coterie of office seekers, and who are more absorbed in mastering the public questions than in securing a pull with the heads of departments or looking after their own political fences. It will be that Captain Turner one of these."

This The Brunswick Times-Advertiser replies as follows: "There is not a district in the state that is less subject to the influence of Captain Turner than the seventh district. He has not been besieged either by political seekers or communities, and 'The do-nothing' colored brother or earlier days was satisfied if he gained such a knowledge of the common branches of an English education as would enable him to read, spell, write, compute numbers and locate places on a map; but these acquirements do not satisfy him now. His aspirations take him to the high school, college and professional school. At every meeting of colored persons in any part of the country the advantages of the higher education are set forth. An educational qualification for immigrants is proposed. Such a provision would exclude from the country all persons who can be relied upon to perform common manual labor, to engage in field work, or to enter into domestic service."

Colonel Bill Spence, the "tall gypsy" of Mitchell, was in Albany recently and there was something said about matters relating to the common manual labor, to engage in field work, or to enter into domestic service. Some years ago the minister of public instruction in Russia issued a circular to the heads of colleges and schools notifying them that the czar wished them to discourage the attendance of the sons of the working people unless they were untrained for manual labor. This was done because Russia had all the professional men needed to carry on the business of the country. What the government wanted was a large number of people who would be satisfied to work in the fields, in the shops and engage in domestic service. The czar said that it was the policy of his country to have its labor performed by its own people. He did not want his subjects to become so highly educated that they would not engage in ordinary work.

The Blakely Observer says that Terrell county will name the senator from that district next year, and Hon. O. H. Stevens is generally mentioned as the favorite for better men in the district for the trust than Mr. Stevens," says The Observer.

Says The Savannah Press:

"The populists are after Judge Hines to run for governor again, but James Kollock is not. He knows when he has had enough. Whereupon The Augusta Herald exclaims: 'Oh, noble judge; oh, excellent young man!'"

Judge Joel Brannan, of Rome, is being prominently mentioned in connection with the position of associate justice of the supreme court.

Mr. W. H. Felton, the new judge of the Macon circuit, is about thirty-six years of age, which makes him one of the youngest members of the bench.

Judge H. W. Hopkins, well known throughout the state, has announced for the senate the Hon. J. M. Thompson, represented Thomas county the past term in the house.

No More Bond Dickers.

From The New York World.

The administration is preparing for another bond issue. It certainly should not be another bond "deal" like that which discredited the nation last February. The credit of the country is immeasurably greater now than it was in the sixties, the seventies or the eighties. Yet on a small loan of sixty odd millions last winter it sold its 4 per cent bonds to a syndicate at a price which was suggestive of a greatly impaired credit.

When the refunding of the public debt was in progress the treasury issued 4 per cent certificates convertible into bonds at the same interest rate. The people were so eager to get these certificates that all manner of restrictions had to be imposed upon their purchase. As soon as they were converted into bonds the securities rose day by day till they sold in the markets at a premium which meant fortune to their lucky holders and only 2 per cent to buyers.

When secretary Windom found a great mass of high-rate bonds maturing he had only to buy a rubber stamp and mark them as 3 per cents in order to extend their term to a public eager and anxious to take them at that rate for as long a time as the government might grant—the longer the better.

Yet last February, when the credit of the government was so great that its old 4 per cents, undesirable because of their short remaining term, were selling in the open market at 110 and above, the treasury sold to a syndicate some sixty-odd millions of longer and more desirable 4 per cents worth 120 at 104½. That is to say, government paper manifestly worth 120 and readily salable at that rate was sold at 104½, and a syndicate of bankers, under threat of drawing all the gold out of the treasury, were permitted to pocket \$11,000,000 or \$12,000,000 of the people's money for services which were possibly worth \$500,000.

The country wants no more of that sort of thing. If there is any excuse for a bond sale now, the sale should be made not to a syndicate but to the people, and not at bankrupt rates but at the legitimate market price of long-term securities bearing 4 per cent interest and issued by the most solvent nation in the world.

But is any such bond issue justified? It is only by a severe strain of legal construction that the administration is authorized to sell bonds at all. Congress is in session. The situation has been fully laid before that body. The responsibility rests upon it and not upon the administration. Why should the administration again stretch the law by way of relieving of its responsibility a congress that will do nothing?

ing the proscription against ex-convicts enlisting in the army and navy is about the only gratifying episode of the late war scare. The debate on the question brought out the fact that there is no difference of opinion on this subject in the senate, and that such a gallant union soldier as Senator Hawley is entirely in accord with the southern brigadiers as to the propriety of removing the latter's only remaining disabilities. It seems appropriate to remark that the war is over, and that we are not going to have another."

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The right kind of education will make the masses industrious, and it will elevate labor. Many of our college graduates are among our hardest workers. Compar

Might as Well.
From The Albany, Ga., Herald.
"President Cleveland is going to issue
more bonds anyhow he had as well have

TAKES THE KIMBALL

Mr. Joseph Thompson Now Sole Lessee
of That Popular Hotel.

SUCCEEDS CHARLES BEERMANN

He Purchased Mr. Beermann's Half
Interest in the Lease.

WILL RUN IT FOUR AND A HALF YEARS

Mr. Beermann Will Go to Europe for
Two Years for the Benefit of
His Health.

The Kimball house changes hands Jan-
uary 1st.

The firm of Charles Beermann & Co., les-
see, who have conducted the famous At-
lantic hotel for many years, passed
into history Tuesday night and Mr. Joseph
Thompson becomes sole lessee of the ho-
tel.

There has been no public announcement
of this fact and only quiet rumors of the
big deal have been floating around, but
investigation of the rumor last night de-
veloped the fact that it was true. The
information was confirmed by Mr. Joseph
Thompson. The deal has been kept re-
markably quiet and the truth had been
guessed intuitively by those in the secret.
Mr. Beermann, who returns from the ex-

possession. His lease will continue for
four years and five months to come and he
will be sole director of the fortunes of the
big inn unless he chooses to take in a
partner in the business.

Mr. Thompson has announced no plans
for the future conduct of the hotel, but it
is stated on the very best authority that
the standard of the hotel will be made
equal to the best in the United States. The
hotel will be run in first-class style.

Improvements To Be Made.

It is not known who the manager will
be. Mr. Warren Leland is under contract
to serve the hotel as manager until next
May. At the end of that time it is under-
stood that he will go to Long Branch to
run one of the leading summer hotels at
that fashionable resort. However, it is
stated that Mr. Leland will remain with
the Kimball. If any arrangement has been
made between himself and Mr. Thompson
that the hotel will be run in first-class
style, it has not been announced. But it was
rumored yesterday that there was every
likelihood that he would continue with the
hotel.

Mr. Leland is of the famous Leland fam-
ily of hotel managers and proprietors. Time
was, a few years ago, when the Leland
had perfect chain of hotels extending
throughout the United States in every di-
rection. These gentlemen conducted hotels
that were first-class in every respect and
were patronized by traveling people from
every city on the continent. Mr. Warren
Leland, Jr., is the equal of any member
of his famous family.

The Kimball will be put in the very
finest condition. The work of re-decorating
and refurbishing, which was begun before
the exposition and arrested by the expo-
sition crowds, will be resumed and the hotel
will be renovated from top to bottom.
Quite a number of improvements will be
made.

Mr. Thompson's Public Spirit.

Those who know Mr. Thompson know



MR. CHARLES BEERMANN.

MR. CHARLES BEERMANN.

The Well-Known Atlantian Who Has Disposed of His Interest in the Kimball House, and Will Go to Europe for Two Years.

tive conduct of the hotel, does so for the
benefit of his health, which has been bad
for some months past. He is now ill at his
apartments at the Kimball and as such as
he grows strong will go to Florida for a
short trip. After that he goes to Ger-
many, his old home, for a stay of two
or three years. His physician, Dr. Man-
ahan, advised a few weeks ago that he go
abroad for at least two years. His advice
was due to Mr. Beermann's health, which
has not been very good for some time past.
He decided to act on his physician's ad-
vice and accordingly commenced a deal to
dispose of his interest in the lease and in
the very valuable furnishings of the hotel.
This deal was closed two or three days
ago. It has been pending some time.

With the Kimball Many Years.

Mr. Beermann has been identified with
the management of the Kimball for many
years. He was interested in it before it
was burned and became a lessee several
years ago. He is a man of fine executive
ability and exceptional business judgment
and through his direction and wise selection
of assistants the hotel was made a most
profitable enterprise. Through his active
efforts and the efforts of Mr. Thompson
the hotel has become one of the most fa-
mous of southern hotels and has paid
heavy dividends to those interested in its
management.

How the Lease Was Held.

Mr. Joseph Thompson and Mr. Charles
Beermann were equal partners in the
lease, which they have held for some time.
Neither of these gentlemen has had
charge of the details of running the hotel,
as that work has always been in the
hands of a manager. For several years
Mr. Hugh Porter was the able and efficient
manager. Since a few months ago Mr.
Warren Leland, Jr., one of the most wide-
ly known and most competent hotel man-
agers in the United States, has had charge of it.
He has popularized it to a wonderful ex-
tent with the northern travel and has
made it the mecca of thousands of visitors
from afar. While the work of manage-
ment has always been in the hands of the
manager Mr. Beermann has always exer-
cised a supervision over the affairs of the
hostelry. He has made his home for
several years at the Kimball and has al-
ways watched very closely the conduct
of the establishment, offering the aid of
his advice and direction.

His Failing Health.

Recently, however, the state of his
health rendered a change necessary, and
he has been stated, and he commenced ne-
gotiations to dispose of his interest in the
lease. There were many anxious to secure
half control of the flourishing hotel, but
owing to the fact that he had long been
associated with Mr. Thompson and their
relations had always been most harmoni-
ous, Mr. Beermann chose to deal with
Mr. Thompson in preference to the many
who were anxious to secure his interest.

What Mr. Beermann Owned.

Besides one-half interest in the lease,
which runs for four years and five months
longer, Mr. Beermann was half owner of
the furniture, carpets, dining room at-
tachments, kitchen furnishings and, in
fact, all the interior furnishings of the
hotel. This is valued at quite a large sum.
With the sale of his interest in the
lease Mr. Beermann disposed of this prop-
erty to Mr. Thompson.

In short, by the transaction, Mr. Joseph
Thompson becomes sole lessee of the Kim-
ball house property, and sole owner of the

WITH THE HOTELS

The Exposition as the Managers and
Proprietors Saw It.

THEIR PART WAS IMPORTANT

They Took Good Care of the Visitors
and Sent Them Away with Pleas-
ant Impressions of the City.

Atlanta's hotels have played no small
part in making the exposition now drawing
to a close, a success. The making and man-
aging of the great enterprise rested largely
with them after the creators of the fair,
having completed their work, threw open
the gates and invited the world to come and
see. Upon the capacity of the hotels to en-
tertain, their treatment of guests, their
fare and their charges depended the com-
ing of the crowds necessary to supply the
revenue required to run the exposition.

It is extremely gratifying, therefore, to
be able to record that the hotel prop-
rietors and their employees from the highest
down, have done all in their power to ac-
commodate the visitors and to give them
such treatment that they, going away,
would recommend others to come.

For months before the fair opened a fear
prevailed that the hotel accommodations
would be insufficient and that when the
rush came, it would be impossible to take
care of the throngs. The erection of addi-
tional hotels was agitated for a year prior
to the opening of the gates, but very little
was done until midsummer. As Septem-
ber 1st approached the established houses
began to increase their capacity by adding
annexes and securing cottages. Temporary
hotels were thrown up, business buildings
were remodeled, and more boarding houses
appeared than had been dreamed of six
months before. The exposition directors of-
fered a bonus of \$10 for each additional
room provided and this stimulated the in-
crease wonderfully. The Kimball led in
number of rooms and then came the Ara-
gon and the Markham. The Markham and
the Alcazar were erected to stand for five
years. Probably a score more of hotels
were added, scattered all over the city.

When the exposition opened the old
houses were very well filled, but not crowd-
ed, and the new places got a share of the
business. For the first three weeks the at-
tendance was light and things looked blue
to some of the new houses. But they held
on, firmly believing in the future. Their
faith was well founded, for, too, for Octo-
ber brought more visitors and each succeeding
week saw the transient population of the
city grow steadily. From October 10th un-
til the present time all the hotels and
boarding houses have been filled, but at no
time have the accommodations fallen short.

For weeks the houses in the heart of the
city have been crowded every night and
have had to turn visitors away, but there
was always plenty of room a little distance
away. A similar state of affairs may occur
in New York or Chicago in such times.
Only a few weeks ago some Atlantians who
were in New York found that all the hotels
between Twenty-first and Thirty-third
streets were packed, but up toward the
park, there was plenty of room. It just
happened that the Atlantians struck New
York the night before the Yale-Princeton
football game, and a few hundred college
boys had filled all the big houses between
Thirty-third and Forty-third streets.

The testimony of some of the proprietors
of Atlanta hotels on the past one hundred
days and their plans for the future make
an interesting chapter.

The Kimball.

Mr. Warren Leland, Jr., of the Kimball,
says that his house has had an immense
business, a steady and increasing one. He
knows to be a fact. Few hotels in the
country have entertained so many guests
in the same length of time. He says:

"When the exposition opened, I had what
poker players would term a full house,
but one never knows how many guests
can be accommodated until a great
rush comes. During the summer I had a
force of decorators and painters at work
in the house, but the crowds came in on us
and actually forced us to discontinue. We
have had probably 75,000 guests here since
first to last. We have had 1,200 here in one
night. We can take care of 1,000 very well.
I wish to say that there has been very lit-
tle kicking. The guests have been well
served and the service has been of the
best. There is a limit to the number of
rooms in any house, but there is no limit
to the efforts of the management to please
their guests. One very important
thing to which I have given special
attention was prompt service and a guest
here could not get a bad service. I have
service when there were 1,000 meals to be
served and when there were only 500. I have
100 waiters and 300 persons on the payroll.
I have men there, and I have a head
cook who had it for the same length of
time. The fair there was open for six
months, but the crowd did not begin to fill
up the hotels until the winter was half
over. The last two weeks of October, all
November and the first two weeks of De-
cember brought the cream of the travel
to Atlanta, but it has not yet been over.
The last two weeks of October, all
November and the first two weeks of De-
cember brought the cream of the travel
to Atlanta, but it has not yet been over.

"The Kimball will continue just as it has
been run for the last hundred days. There
will be no deterioration of service. The
service shall be the very best. The con-
certs shall be continued, and within ten days I
intend to put the painters and decorators
back at work about the streets, examining
windows and doors. Officers Morrison and
B. T. Wilson followed the men about the
streets for some time, making that they in-
tended to burglarize some store.

ON TWO CHARGES.

Ed Stagg's Locked Up for Larceny and
Using His Knife.

Ed Stagg is a sharp-faced negro, black
as soot. He is said to be a sly dandy and is
incarcerated at police headquarters with
the grave charge of larceny hanging over
him. Stagg is accused of stealing \$30 from
Mrs. Wilkes, of 11 Clifford street. The po-
lice are looking for the negro several
days but he evaded arrest until captured
by Detective Green last night.

AT AUCTION.

Commencing Tomorrow Everything
Will Go at Auction.

Monday, December 28th, A. L. Delkin
will commence an auction. The goods to be
sold are a lot of diamonds, watches, clocks,
jewelry and novelties have been seized
from a man who was arrested for cutting a
man's hair. The goods are of the best
quality and will be sold at a very low price.
The man was arrested for cutting a man's
hair and was found with a knife in his
hand. The goods are of the best quality
and will be sold at a very low price.

The Aragon.

"The Aragon has been very successful,"
said Mr. Frank Bell, the manager. "We
cater to the very finest class of travel and
we study to please our patrons. We count-
ed up a few days ago and found that from
September 15th to December 15th the Ara-
gon had entertained 100,000 guests. On Tues-
day night we will have the arrivals for six-
teen more days to add and they will carry
the total to 25,000 for the exposition period.
We have been running on the European plan,
but after the exposition will be finished and
conducted both as an American and Euro-
pean house. The crowds came in before
the house was completed and it had to
stand just as the crowd caught it. When
finished it will be a very handsomely
equipped hotel.

The Talmage.

Colonel Ed Calloway knew what he was
doing when he went into business for him-
self. He is one of the most widely known
men in the country and the space be-
hind the Kimball's counter has never look-
ed the same since he left. His old travel-
ing friends followed him to the Walton
house and he has kept it filled all the
time. The Talmage has been a great
money maker under Colonel Calloway's
management, so report says.

The Peachtree Inn.

This house is to be torn down. It is
convenient to the exposition grounds but
too far out to be maintained as a perma-
nent hotel. The Inn, the Alcazar and the
Alhambra all close on Wednesday.

The Granite.

The Granite is to remain as a permanent
hotel. While it has changed management
once in its brief history the patronage
has been large and Mr. Peterson says it
has had wide advertising. It is owned
by the Venables, who equipped it in good
style at the start.

Folsom's.

The Folsom house and restaurant has
done a large business. Vignaux has catered
to thousands and dozens of other cafes
have fed untold numbers night and day.
Many of these restaurants were only in-
tended to be temporary and will be closed
after the fair.

The hot tamale and wienersurst mer-
chants who do business on the sidewalks
have no complaints to make concerning

RHODES, SNOOK & HAVERTY FURNITURE COMPANY.

Furniture, Carpets, Mantels.

We will begin taking stock Jan-
uary 1st. All goods sold tomorrow
and next day for CASH will be
sold at marked cost. We do this
rather than take them in our in-
ventory. Splendid opportunity for
visitors to buy Carpets, Furniture
or Mantels.

Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture Co.

Palmer's Tolu and Honey.—So many "Cough" remedies are being constantly
exploited as the "latest wonders" and "trade workers," that we almost hesitate to
state so strong are its claims and based upon such incontrovertible proof.
Yet its immense sale, its unvarying efficacy, its perfect safety under all conditions
and the wonderful volume of testimony in its favor, warrant us in offering it as the
best Cough Medicine for household use, and especially for children. A trial of it
will convince anyone of its singular and surprising efficacy. It is especially service-
able for children and people of delicate constitution, being free from opiates, stupefy-
ing drugs and dangerous anesthetics. It combines tonic principles, which aids the
system in bearing up against the strain generally made by a severe cough or pro-
longed cold. Its continued use induces no ill consequences; therefore it is service-
able where persons are affected with a chronic cough or bronchial ailments. Trial
size 25 cents, five for \$1; large size 50 cents, six for \$2.50.

Jacobs' Pharmacy.
Everything Retail at Wholesale Prices.
Corner Peachtree and Decatur Sts.

In direct results, the railroads, the hotels
and the retail merchants have been most
benefited, but everybody will feel the ef-
fects of the exposition from now on. The
Aragon's annex will stand. It is fully fur-
nished and will be kept in readiness for
guests.

The Oriental.

Mr. E. P. Black, proprietor of the Ori-
ental, at North Pryor and Houston streets,
said: "I was the first one to start an expo-
sition hotel. Everybody was holding back
until I had started. I have not a single
guest. In the early part of the season the
Oriental had a great many of the editorial
excursion parties. We treated them and
told their people to come, that they would
be treated all right and would find the expo-
sition a revelation. The Oriental has been
successful and will be remodelled some-
what and leased after the exposition. We
have had 600 guests here at one time. The
house can entertain 800 guests. A great
many visitors to Atlanta merely
stopped here and went on to south Georgia
or Florida. They are coming back during
the winter. I have met a number of men
who came south looking for something in
which to invest. The exposition will bring
untold capital into our country."

Hotel Jackson.

Mr. W. A. Camp, manager of the Hotel
Jackson, says that his house has had a
fine business all through the exposition
period. The house can entertain 800 guests.
It has been run on the European plan, but
after the exposition will be finished and
conducted both as an American and Euro-
pean house. The crowds came in before
the house was completed and it had to
stand just as the crowd caught it. When
finished it will be a very handsomely
equipped hotel.

The Alcazar.

Manager Jack Clancy says: "The visitors
were not of the kicking kind. They realized
that the city was crowded and understood
that the hotels were doing all they could
to make everything pleasant for their
guests. For two months the patronage of
the Alcazar was great. We have had 40
guests in the house at once. Everybody
was delighted with the exposition. This
house will be sold. It is owned by Messrs.
Gress and Cassin."

The Alhambra.

Mr. Clancy is a well-known hotel man
and has had a wide experience as a man-
ager. He has not made definite plans for
the immediate future.

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This house is to be torn down. It is
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The Hot Tamale and Wienersurst.

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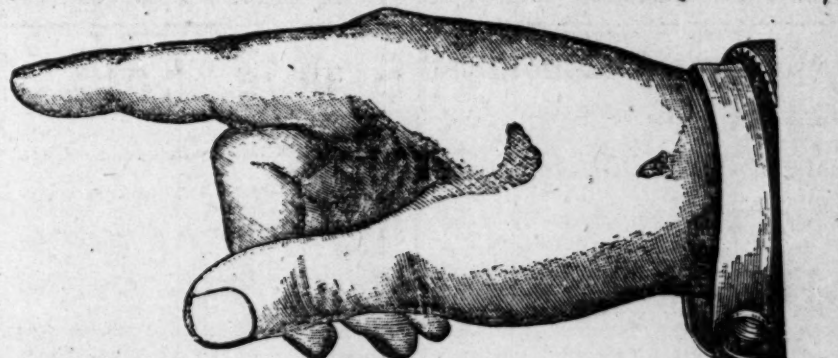
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MRS. PARK'S APPEAL.

ASKS THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA
TO HELP COLLECT RELICS.

She Is State Regent of the Georgia
Confederate Memorial As-
sociation.

Mrs. Robert E. Park, of Macon, state re-
gent of the Confederate Memorial Asso-
ciation, has issued an appeal to the people of
Georgia for contributions of Confederate
relics. Mrs. Park says:

"In behalf of the Memorial museum, now
established for the preservation of southern
memorials and relics, in the mansion oc-
cupied by Hon. Jefferson Davis while pre-
sident of the confederacy this appeal is
made, to which every citizen of Georgia is
earnestly asked to give sympathy and support.

"This historic building was given by the
city of Richmond to the Confederate Mem-
orial Literary Society, an association of
those whose object was to teach future gen-
erations the true history of the war. Every
state is to have a distinct representation
on the board of managers by a lady regent
from that state, and also a separate room
in which to deposit its sacred relics and the
glorious past.

"It should be the pride and glory of the
south to furnish and maintain this Mem-
orial museum in the former capital of the
confederacy, for no city in the land is so
associated with the unparalleled heroism of
the southern people as Richmond, whose
hills overlook those battlefields, immor-
talized by the chivalry of soldiers from
every state. And surely within the walls
of the mansion where so often gathered the
valiant men and true, these lasting memo-
rials of the noble sons and daughters of
all the south should be sacredly guarded
that the past may be held in honored re-
membrance.

"In furtherance of this design the asso-
ciation asks for contributions of original
documents, pictures and articles of any
kind that tend to show the habits and
mode of living of the people of the south
during the war. The association desires to
collect the relics of the southern states from 1861
to 1865. The society suggests that these
contributions be given in the name of some
soldier, sailor or patriot; or of some battle,
siege or march, the memory of which the
donor desires to preserve. Each relic or article
should be attached a record of the person,
custom or place from which it was secured. Let
Georgia keep to the front in this patriotic
work."

"Through the generosity of Mrs. de
Renne, of New York, formerly of Savan-
nah, Ga., has been secured a magnificent
collection, as yet far exceeding in value
that of any other state been secured. Let
Georgia keep to the front in this patriotic
work."

"Among the ladies in charge of the mu-
seum are Mrs. Joseph Bryan, president; Mrs.
Lizzie Cary, Daniel, corresponding secre-
tary; Mrs. James H. Worth, treasurer; and
relief committee: Miss Winnie Davis, regent
for Mississippi; Mrs. Mildred Lee, regent
for Virginia; Miss Daisy Hampton, regent
for South Carolina; Mrs. James P. Har-
rison, regent for Georgia, and other well-known southern women.

"It is desired that all contributions from
Georgia be forwarded as early as possible
to Mrs. Joseph Bryan, president, Richmond,
Va., or to Mrs. Robert E. Park, regent
for Georgia, Macon, Ga."

LaGrange, Ga., December 27.—(Special).—
Yesterday evening a wedding of much in-
terest occurred here. The contracting parties
were Miss Minnie Belle Reid and Mr.
William Douglas Cooper. Rev. J. P. An-
derson performed the ceremony. Mr. Robert
Douglas and Miss Annie Reid were the
attendants.

ABLE SEAMEN.

American Boys Who Will Be Ready
To Respond

SHOULD WAR CLOUDS LOWER

How They Are Being Trained in the
Mysteries of Steamships.

IT IS NO SOFT THING BY ANY MEANS

But the Boys Are Happy and They Are
Learning Much That May Prove
of Value—Their Quarters.

It is rather more than two months now since the arrangement for the training of a special number of American boys in modern seamanship on the vessels which carry ocean mails by contract with the United States government went into effect, and all good Americans will be glad to know that it is working excellently. The possibility of war lands a special interest to what is being done for the able seaman would prove a very important factor in any contest that might come. What is being done to develop this seaman is of especial interest, therefore, right now.

The training of these cadets was provided for in section 8 of the bill entitled "An act to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports and to promote commerce," passed in 1891, which says:

"That the vessels with which the postmaster general enters into contract for the transportation of the United States mails shall take as cadets or apprentices one American boy under twenty-one years of age for each one thousand tons gross register, and one for each majority fraction thereof, these boys to be educated in the duties of seamanship, to rank as petty officers, and to receive such pay for their services as may be reasonable."

This provision is being carried out on three American steamship lines, the Red D. running to Central America, the Ward line running to the West Indies, and most important of all, the American line running between New York and Liverpool. The American line alone on its four steamers, the New York, the Paris, the St. Paul, and the St. Louis, carries forty-six cadets, eleven on each of the two first named vessels and five on each of the two last named. Including the cadets carried on the other two lines, there are thus provided something less than one hundred places for American boys who may desire to become officers on our great steamers, and perhaps one day have their share in upholding on the ocean the glory of the American flag.

As might have been expected this enactment of congress was not at first received by the steamship companies concerned with any enthusiasm. They regarded it as an onerous provision and prepared to comply in rather a spirit of protest. The consequence was that some trouble occurred at the start, chiefly due to the fact that insufficient care was shown in selecting the boys for this service. Some boys of rough character who behaved badly were chosen. These boys soon left and others were taken in their places, better judgment being shown this time and better results following. Now the steamship companies have become quite

reconciled to the new order of things and regard the advent of the cadets with considerable satisfaction. They see in it a step in the right direction as regards our merchant marine.

One of the first points decided upon by Captain Shackford, marine superintendent



CADETS' UNIFORM.

of the International Navigation company, to whom, at pier 14, North river, all applications for cadetships on the American line apply, was that he would, as far as possible, select boys who had graduated from one of the three school ships, the St. Mary's of New York, the Enterprise of Massachusetts, and the Syracuse of Pennsylvania, which for a dozen years have been graduating about thirty boys annually. Each of these boys graduates is thoroughly fitted for ship duties, having already acquired practical knowledge of seamanship and navigation, and being therefore well fitted to fill the positions provided on the great steamers. As far as possible Captain Shackford makes his selections on the recommendation of the school ship instructors, the boys having thus held before them as an incentive to good work that on their graduation their diligence and success in their duties will find practical reward in these cadetships, which practically mean an assured future for the rest of their lives. It is thought that this has stimulus will have a most excellent influence in the schools and will soon bring about more fixedness of purpose among the graduates than has been heretofore. Of recent years hardly 25 per cent of the boys graduated from American schools have continued in marine life, the larger majority of them having been cured of their waywardness and roving tendencies by the severe discipline, preferring to abandon the sea altogether and settle down on land in some form of business. One chief reason of this general disinclination to follow the sea lay in the fact that the graduates from the schools did not have what they have now, thanks to the cadetships, a sure chance of advancement to the position of officers.

Not All Come from Schools.

It must not be supposed that Captain Shackford limits his choice of cadets entirely to boys coming to the schools. On the contrary he is willing and glad to take American boys who come to him well recommended and who possess the proper qualifications or aptitude for a life on the sea. Already a number of boys of good family have been chosen from the sea, some cases where they have not come with too lofty ideas and not been above working hard, they have given good satisfaction. The following is a list of the cadets

who sailed on the St. Paul on October 30th; it will be seen that several of them had no previous sea experience:

F. H. Shackford, engineer—Born in Salem, N. H., June 27, 1875; educated at Hyde Park, Mass.; parents living; father's occupation, electrician; two years in schoolship Enterprise; graduated September 12, 1895.

W. S. Searle, engineer—Born in Worcester, Mass., July 21, 1876; educated there; parents living; father's occupation, provision dealer; two and a half years' service in schoolship Enterprise; graduated April 12, 1895.

E. F. Gavanagh, engineer—Born in Boston, Mass., July 21, 1876; educated there; parents living; father's occupation, carpenter; one year in schoolship Enterprise; graduated September, 1895.

E. L. Jennings, engineer—Born in Cambridge, Mass., November 23, 1873; educated at Hyde Park, Mass.; father, only living; occupation, oil merchant; two years in schoolship Enterprise; graduated September, 1895.

J. H. T. Lum, deck—Born in Oxford, Conn., February 23, 1876; educated there; parents living; father's occupation, foreman of electric railway; sixteen months' sea experience; never in schoolship.

Harry Teackle, deck—Born in New York city, October 20, 1876; educated there; mother, only living; eighteen months' sea experience; six months in Cuban mail steamship company; one year in schoolship St. Mary's; did not graduate.

W. O. Elvir, deck—Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., August 21, 1876; educated there; parents living; father's occupation, plumber; one month in pilot boat No. 3 and nine months in schoolship St. Mary's; did not graduate.

George F. Deakyn, deck—Born in New-castle, Del., October 1, 1873; educated at Philadelphia, Pa.; mother, only living; two and one-half years' sea experience; never in a schoolship.

C. S. Dyer, deck—Born in Gloucester county, Va., September 13, 1877; educated at Baltimore, Md.; parents both living; father's occupation, bay pilot; no sea experience.

Philip Hagelstein, deck—Born in New

York city, July 8, 1875; educated there; parents both living; father's occupation, metal spinner; nineteen and a half months' sea experience; three and a half months in Caribbean, Prince line, and sixteen months schoolship St. Mary's.

C. B. Alexander, deck—Born in Charleston, W. Va., November 23, 1876; educated there; mother, only living; no sea experience.

J. A. Willis, deck—Born in Jefferson county, W. Va., September 17, 1877; educated at Charleston, W. Va.; parents both liv-

ing; father's occupation, farmer; no sea experience.

Quarters and Duties of Cadets.

The cadets at the start receive \$15 or \$20 a month in addition to good food in the officers' mess, and, though they sleep over luxurious quarters, down aft on the "glory hold" where two tiers of iron-framed bunks running athwart ship furnish their sleeping accommodations. Bedding is supplied by the company and lockers are furnished for their spare clothes. On the New York and Paris the cadets occupy the rooms that were originally intended for the chief and senior second officers, so that they are especially favored, having separate drawers for their clothes, wash stands, and as good accommodations as most of the passengers.

As to their duties it may be said that the cadets are required to learn the whole alphabet of seamanship, everything from swabbing a deck up to taking an observation of course. Of course they are not worked as hard as ordinary sailors, they being only boys and their ages ranging from sixteen to twenty-one, the average being about nineteen. Of course it is in the compass of the system, however, to make it as possible, since they are expressly prohibited from having cadets over twenty-one. There is some vagueness, however, in the law as to whether an American boy, taken as a cadet before he was twenty-one, might remain on the steamer as a cadet after passing that age. Of course in many instances before reaching twenty-one cadets will have been promoted by the company to permanent positions in their employ; already one such case has occurred where a boy taken as a cadet has been made a full quartermaster on the American line with the salary of \$35 a month. As the month pass and the system comes into smoother working there will doubtless be many such cases of promotion.

On the four steamers of the American line, young men who will one day develop into full officers, quartermasters, lieutenants, perhaps captains. They are entitled to the pride of their possibilities, and besides that they get better pay than common sailors, eat better food (in fact they eat the same food as first cabin passengers), and enjoy various privileges, not extended to ordinary sailors. When in port leave is often given to them to visit their families, although the period in port is by no means one of idleness, since the cadets are required to be down in the holds while the cargoes are loading and unloading, to see that everything is done properly.

It must be remembered that the cadets who enter upon service in American liners are in no sense bound over as apprentices to the company, nor do they go through anything like enlistment for a fixed period of time. They are perfectly free to leave whenever they please after the completion of a voyage, and if they find the life uncongenial or the work over severe they need never continue it for more than three weeks. It is satisfactory to know that while at the start the boys of less desirable class were continually leaving, and indeed, were frequently discharged, since Captain Shackford has made his plan of more careful selection, the cadets seem contented with their positions and show every disposition to pursue their career of seamanship seriously as it was hoped they would. Of the forty-six cadets on board the American liners about forty have thus far shown themselves entirely worthy of the positions to which they have been promoted and these are expected in the future.

"Caution." Hawke's Spectacles are never peddled or sold at your residence. Headquarters for these are 12 Whitehall street. Established 1870.

Use Sauer's Flavoring Extracts. Price 10 and 25 cents.

Old and New School Books Bought, sold or exchanged at John M. Miller's, 29 Marietta street. sep 1-tf.

CADETS' QUARTERS IN ST. PAUL.

work, to mend the flags and to keep everything spick-span clean. Besides this they are given every opportunity to learn to steer, to use the sextant and to signal with the flags according to the code. In the main their duties are similar to those of the quartermaster, although they are unable for many months to cast the log or heave the lead. On the St. Louis and St. Paul the cadets are not given such free access to the bridge and the wheelhouse, but are kept under the direct authority of the boatswain or the boatswain's mate,

and are required to work on deck in the "wash down" and to lend a hand at "holystoning" and at cleaning scuppers in the water ways or on deck.

They Are Kept Busy. It must be admitted that the cadets are kept busy, and no boy should seek one of these positions unless he is prepared to work every day until he will be glad to fall into his bunk when sleeping time comes. Some of the boys who have come from comfortable homes do not take kindly to handling the broom, and think it beneath their dignity to stand out in bad weather and "squellie" the decks, but after all there is no royal road to seamanship any more than there is to other things worth having, and boys with the right stuff in them do what they are told to do with a brave face, knowing that it is for their best interests. A practical sailor was never made by looking on while some one else did the work.

Sometimes cadets are stationed on the deck to shift steamer chairs or sweep away falling clinders, one of them is always on the lookout on the lower bridge, and on each of the four ships of the American line a certain number of cadets are assigned to the engine room, where they are divided into three watches, and stand four hours on and eight hours off. The reason for this difference in the watches is that the work in the engine room is more laborious on account of the heat, the smell of oil and the confinement. The engine room cadets generally work under the four engineers, their duties being in the nature of repairing pumps, repacking cylinders and doing the endless odd jobs that are always coming up in this strange region where the monster engines throb and turn unceasingly.

There is one kind of work that cadets are never called upon to do, that is the washing of the decks, which is done by the common sailors, between whom and the cadets there is a marked difference of station. The cadets are treated as petty officers, young men who will one day develop into full officers, quartermasters, lieutenants, perhaps captains. They are entitled to the pride of their possibilities, and besides that they get better pay than common sailors, eat better food (in fact they eat the same food as first cabin passengers), and enjoy various privileges, not extended to ordinary sailors. When in port leave is often given to them to visit their families, although the period in port is by no means one of idleness, since the cadets are required to be down in the holds while the cargoes are loading and unloading, to see that everything is done properly.

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A BIG FIGHT LOOKED FOR

Over the Wage Question Between Miners and Operators.

Columbus, O., December 28.—A long fight between the miners and operators over the wages question for the new year is promised. Both the representatives of the miners and the representatives of the operators were in separate sessions yesterday, getting ready for the fight which will come up in the joint convention. They will probably get together today. The truck system is the bone of contention. The miners are determined that the company stores shall be abolished. In their convention yesterday they so resolved and will demand that where these stores are operated and miners are paid in store orders 20 cents per ton shall be added to the price of mining. This means of course that the stores will be abolished if the miners succeed. The operators say they will never agree to the demand. The attendance of operators is unusually large.

A WOMAN CAUSED IT.

Two Men Fight and Both Are Seriously Wounded.

Aberdeen, Miss., December 28.—Thursday night about 6 o'clock a personal encounter took place near the Illinois Central depot between L. L. Lann and W. C. Sykes in which Sykes received two serious wounds. Sykes received a wound in the left breast and Lann was shot twice in the shoulder and arm. Clifton Wykes, a young man about nineteen years of age, rushed to the scene and was accidentally shot through the head, dying in two hours. The cause of the tragedy was a woman of ill fame.

LIVELY TIMES IN A CHURCH.

One Man's Throat Cut—The Preacher Used a Club.

Madison, Ind., December 28.—At Mount Zion's church, this city, Christmas night Ed Robertson cut Charles Reed's throat and the preacher, Rev. Fletcher Jones, fractured Robertson's skull with a club. Robertson was dragged to a corner and the entertainment went on. Robertson was brought to Madison and is in jail unconscious.

An Old Shell Explodes.

Richmond, Va., December 28.—In James City county yesterday a young man named Lawrence used a shell that had been fired by a federal gunboat during the war to prop a boiler in which he was heating water. The shell, though it had lain about the farm for thirty years exposed to the rain, exploded and the young man was so horribly mangled that his recovery is regarded as almost impossible.

Discontinuance of Exposition Trains and Pullman Car Service.

The Southern railway will discontinue exposition trains and Pullman car lines as follows: Last No. 22 for Washington will leave Atlanta 4 p. m. December 31st. Last No. 22 for New Orleans will leave Atlanta 4 p. m. Saturday, December 28th. Special Wednesday and Saturday train, Nos. 12 and 14, between Teococ and Elberton, Ga., will be discontinued after December 28th. Last No. 11 for Birmingham will leave Atlanta 11:30 p. m. December 31st. Last No. 22 for Macon will leave Atlanta 7 p. m. December 31st. Last No. 22 for Rome will leave Atlanta 6:15 p. m. December 31st.

Corresponding trains arriving Atlanta will also be taken off. The through Pullman car line between Atlanta and New Orleans via Birmingham will be discontinued, last car leaving Atlanta December 31st 4 p. m. The connection at Birmingham for points south via the Alabama Great Southern railroad will remain close as at present.

OPENS JANUARY 1ST.

Winter Term of the Southern Short-hand and Business University

WILL BEGIN NEXT WEEK

Students Will Come from Almost Every State in the Union To Enter This Business School.

Wednesday morning, January 1st, the great business school up in "The Grand," the Southern Short-hand and Business university, will resume its work and a busy place it will be after that time.

It is very likely that the attendance this winter will be the largest in the history of the institution. The \$5 business course will more than double the attendance of former sessions. The managers say that their attendance is larger than the total of all other business colleges in this state combined.

"Come to see us," said the managers, "and we will show you the finest business college in the south, and we will further show that we give a superior business course for \$5 to other colleges which charge \$25 and \$50. We will absolutely guarantee this or refund the tuition."

"Begin with the new year. The demand upon us for our graduates is increasing. We cannot supply more than one-half of the calls. Come and prepare for a good position and we will help you get one."

SPECIAL RATES

PARTIES OF FIVE OR MORE

(EXHIBITORS, CONCESSIONAIRES AND EMPLOYEES)

EXPOSITION

VIA

Atlanta & New Orleans Short Line,

Atlanta & West Point Railroad

AND THE

Western Railway of Alabama.

TO

Montgomery, Ala. \$1.85

Pensacola, Fla. 5.00

Mobile, Ala. 5.50

New Orleans, La. 7.45

Three daily trains from Atlanta to above points. For further information call on J. Colton Lyness, Representative, A. & W. F. R. R. Booth, Transportation Building, Exposition Grounds, or Geo. W. Allen, Traveling Passenger Agent, No. 12 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

J. O. C. SMITH, J. O. A. GEE, Pres. and Gen'l Manager, Gen. Pass. Agt., Atlanta, Ga.

SIRKIN,

THE TAILOR.

Suits made to order from \$25 up.

When cloth is purchased, \$15 up.

Suits cleaned and pressed, \$1.50.

Suits dyed and pressed, \$2.50.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

Overcoats cleaned and pressed, \$1.25.

4½ East Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.

No shrewd, economical buyer should fail to examine the following offerings:

Dress

Goods. . . .

18 pieces assorted colors 40-inch all-wool imported Whippoorwill Serges, 50c value, for25c yard

36 pieces heavy two-tone Boucles, full 38 inches wide; in great demand; 39c value, for .25c yard

100 pieces 36-inch half wool Serges, Cashmeres, Cheviots and Covert Cloths in a wide range of colors. 25c value for10c yard

42 pieces of 32-inch bright Scotch Plaids and Checked English Suitings, 12 1-2c value, for 7½c yard

Wash

Goods. . . .

100 pieces of best quality 36-inch English Percals in both dark and light grounds; stripes and figures, 12 1-2c quality, for 10c yard

125 pieces Scotch Plaid Dress Gingham, a splendid quality of cloth and most desirable colorings, 10c value, for5c yard

300 piecesIndigo Blue and other standard printed Calicoes in full pieces, 7c value, for5c yard

Two cases of very pretty Outing Flannels in stripes and checks, both light and dark colors, 8c value, for5c yard

Domestics. . . .

One case of Fruit of the Loom 4-4 Bleached Muslin, worth at the mills today 8c yard, 9c value, for7½c yard

One case of yard wide Bleached Muslin and 4-4 fine Sea Island Sheetings; clean and free from starch, 7 1-2c value, for5c yard

Special Sale.

Of Ladies' Underwear, made Right, all ample and well proportioned and at prices that allow nothing for the making.

Chemise25c to 75c
Gowns50c to \$1.25
Drawers25c to 75c
Skirts50c to \$1.25
Corset Covers10c to 35c

Lace and Cambric Trimmed.

Cotton Underwear.

100 dozen Ladies' White Cotton Ribbed Underwear, with sleeves, 25c value, for10c each

35 dozen Ladies' White Wool Ribbed Shirts and Pants; a splendid Bargain; 75c value for39c each

We will offer a big lot of gray and white Fleece Cotton Shirts and Drawers for Children, 20c and 25c value, for10c and 15c

Men's Underwear.

100 dozen Gents' heavy fleeced White Cotton Shirts, extra full, 25c value, for19c

32 dozen Gents' heavy Natural Undershirts, in all sizes, 50c value, for39c

18 dozen Men's finest Camel's Hair Shirts and Drawers; strictly all Wool; superior finish; \$1.50 value, for\$1.00

Neckwear.

125 dozen Gents' Tecks. Four-in-Hand and Band Bows, in the choicest line of Colors ever offered, 50c value, for33c

75 dozen Gents' Tecks. Four-in-Hand and Band Bows, in all the latest styles and colors, 25c value, for18c

(2 for 65c)

100 Elderdown House Wrappers, in sizes up to 40, \$1.50 value for98c

(2 for 35c)

100 pairs 10-4 Cotton Blankets, white or gray, \$1.20 value 69c p'r

TAYLOR & GALPHIN,

238-240 MARIETTA STREET.

OUR ANNUAL NEW YEAR'S SALE.

It has been our invariable custom for the past ten years to prepare for and inaugurate in the first week of the New Year a SPECIAL SALE of seasonable merchandise at extraordinary, attractive prices, and

THESE ANNUAL SALES

Have always been a success, but we feel confident that this year will exceed anything heretofore accomplished, as the offerings will be larger and the prices lower than we have yet named; besides a fortunate chance has secured us over twenty cases of Staple Merchandise at a large discount from current prices.

Feather Boas.

A few real Ostrich Boas, extra full and bright 45 and 50 inches long, \$15.00 value for\$9.98

75 Black Cocque Feather Boas, extra large and full, 45 inches, \$1 value for59c

Silk Handkerchiefs.

25 dozen gents' large White Silk Initial and Hemstitched, also Colored Brocaded Handkerchiefs, 50c value for25c

Dress Skirts.

A new lot of these popular rough Boucle Skirts, interlined with Fibre Chamois; assorted colors, \$5 value for\$3.98

100 Black Mohair Dress Skirts lined throughout, all sizes, \$2.50 value for\$1.69

100 Elderdown House Wrappers, in sizes up to 40, \$1.50 value for98c

Blankets.

100 pairs 10-4 Cotton Blankets, white or gray, \$1.20 value 69c p'r

Men's Shoes.

360 Pair Men's Genuine Calf Custom made shoes lace or congress plain or cap for \$2.50 value per pair\$1.98

500 Pair Men's Fine Calf Custom made hand welt shoes. All the Newest shapes. Every pair warranted. \$5 kind per pair\$2.98

Boys' Shoes.

25 Cases Boys' fine custom made Calf Shoes, Hamilton Brown Shoe Co.'s make, \$2 value, pair\$1.50

16 Cases Boys' Satin Calf, custom made, cap toed lace shoes, warranted all leather, a pair\$1.25

Misses' Shoes.

10 Cases Misses' fine custom made Vici Kid and Cloth top, patent spring heel, Button Shoes, newest shapes, \$2 kind, a pair\$1.50

17 Cases Misses' genuine Dongola, Pebble Grain and Glove Grain School Shoes, with assorted tip, \$1.50 kind, a pair\$1.25

7 Cases Misses' Pebble Grain spring heel Button Shoes, all solid leather, a pair\$1.00

144 Pair Misses' India Kid Patent tip Button Shoes, spring heel, sizes 13 to 2, a pair 65c

Ladies' Fine Shoes.

12 cases Ladies' fine Goodyear Welt Vici Kid, patent-leather trimmed Button Boots, all the new pointed shapes are here. \$5.00 kind, pair\$2.98

12-17 Sun Tues Thur

=: SPECIAL =:

Two hundred and ten Suits in Single and Double-breasted Sacks worth about \$12.00 will make their debut before the public at our store Monday morning at 7 a. m. You are cordially invited to meet them. And just think of the price.....

\$6.50

No Argument Is Necessary to
Convince Buyers That Our

MEN'S SUITS



ARE 30 PER CENT LOWER THAN OTHERS.

WASTE not by paying double "The Globe's" actual price for Men's Scotch and All-Wool Cheviot Suits that will wear equal to any \$10 suit sold. Comparisons convince buyers. "Globe's" low price.....

\$5.00

EVERY one of these Fine All-Wool Cheviot Suits represents a saving of at least \$3.00 to you. The quality, trimmings and workmanship are fully up to the \$12 standard. These Suits are unheard-of values at our reduced price.....

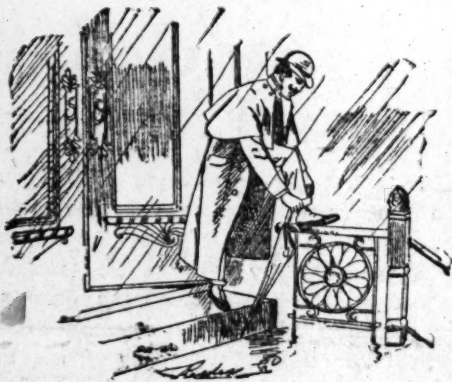
\$7.50

ASK to see \$18.00 Tibets, Scotches and Diagonal Suits in sacks and frocks elsewhere and you'll be shown the same qualities, styles, trimmings and make up as the excellent ones "The Globe" has included in its great sale at.....

\$10.00

RAKE over every clothing stock in the city and you'll fail to find at \$20.00 anything superior to these Dress, Cut-away and Sack Suits, Clays, Scotches, etc. Common values at above prices elsewhere, but \$7.50 difference makes these uncommon ones at.....

\$12.50



You wouldn't mind it any more than this fellow, if you were one of The Globe

MACKINTOSHES.

You Can't get wet.

They Begin \$3.75, the \$5.00 kind.
At \$5.00, the \$7.50 kind.
\$6.50, the \$10.00 kind.
\$7.50, the \$12.00 kind.

BOYS' MACKINTOSHES

Are \$2.98.

TAKING PANTS AGAIN.



Can't help it when we get such good trousers from our factory—we want to share our pleasure with you.

Here is the best part of it.

Good All Wool, splendid made Men's Pants, worth \$4.00, at.....

\$2.50

And the greatest pants that have ever entered our pantaloonery are those neat hair line stripes, every thread wool, French waistbands, worth \$5.00, at.....

\$3.00

Say, you can't afford to let this opportunity pass, so get in line.

UNDERWEAR!
UNDERWEAR!
UNDERWEAR!

Reasons are numerous for saying underwear so often.

We often make special departments busier than they are wont to be. We consider this Underwear feast about as good a thing as we ever offered. Say, now, don't that mean hurry up?

The price is 48c garment, shirts or Drawers.

MAIL ORDERS

Promptly and Carefully Filled.

One Cent

Invested in a Postal Card and addressed to us will bring you samples of Suits, Overcoats, Pants, Mackintoshes and Price List of Shoes.

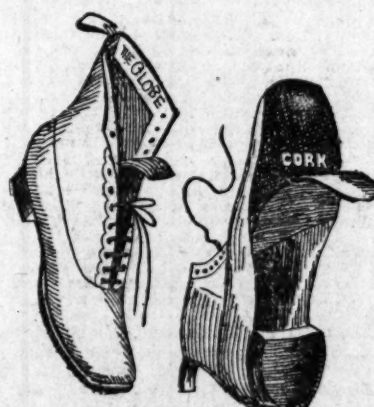
Address,

THE GLOBE,
Atlanta, Ga.



OUR POLICY:

We operate our store on a determined policy of fair, square dealing, backed by resources and ability. This means that we give the customer the benefit of the lowest prices every time. We do not slaughter our goods nor sacrifice any special line to bolster up any other, but purchase carefully, buy closely and are thus enabled to sell on narrow margins of profit. We have thus won a reputation for reasonable prices that we intend shall stay with us, and this principle is in operation in every department and in every article in our store. It pays you to trade here because you get what you like and what you need. It pays you to trade here because there is a fixed honest system of value. Before you buy investigate us.



"Tis a great journey to the world's end" but we can help to make it as comfortable as possible. It's just one of our ways of referring to a special line of

CORK SOLE SHOES.

\$1.98 gets a pair of the \$3.00 kind.
\$3.75 buys the "corker," worth \$6.00.

Say, Are You Looking for Good Shoes?

THE GLOBE
SHOE & CLOTHING CO

89. Whitehall.

74-76. S. Broad.

Atlanta, Ga.

=: SPECIAL =:

A trade accident brought us 210 Suits—nothing unusual here. But the half has never been told. Earlier in the season they might have brought us more money. We didn't buy 'em. They would have sold at \$12.00. We give them to you at \$6.50

\$6.50

Advertising Cannot Describe
the Values We Offer in Men's

OVERCOATS



TO SEE THEM IS TO BUY THEM.

BUYING Overcoats and Ulsters is like anything else you'll buy where you can get the best for the least money, and these represent just that. In plain Blue and Mixed Gray Effects that'll cost you \$10.00 at any other place or time except The Globe, and now.....

\$5.00

ECONOMY—The frugal use of money is nowhere better typified than in these Beaver and Mutton Overcoats and Chinchilla Ulsters. Every buyer (and of this line they run up in the hundreds) pronounces them of the same worth as \$12 garments elsewhere. The price we name is for our great sale.....

\$7.50

SUCH sacrifices surely sow seeds of satisfaction. Mutton and Kersey Overcoats finely trimmed and tailored. No house on earth ever sold as good less than \$15. Ulsters, also Irish Frieze, etc., worth the same. These marvelous values have drawn thousands to The Globe during the past week; at.....

\$10.00

THE surpassing quality and get-up of these elegant Blue, Black, Brown and Oxford Mixed Kersey and Beaver Overcoats is the joy of the purchaser, and the greatest stumbling block ever placed in the pathway of other houses. But we can't help it; it's the way The Globe has of doing things. They're \$20.00 every where else but here.....

\$12.50



SUCH HAT STYLE

Doesn't flower on every bush—isn't found in every store. Think twice about Hats before you pass this store by.

That cloth Alpine Hat is another chapter in our favor.

They are \$1.00 instead of \$2.00 elsewhere.

The Globe Derby and Alpine Hats are 98c, the \$2.00 kind.

\$1.50 ones are the \$3.00 kind.

\$2.00 ones are the \$3.50 kind.

They extend up to the \$3.50 kind. The hatters' label makes them cost \$5.00 elsewhere.

Plenty of valuable information in Caps.

ABOUT TROUSERS.

There is a good many things we do not know about Trousers; but we bought a good thing for you in this line, and it has helped push our Trouser knowledge along wonderfully. It's only a matter of a couple of hundred pairs of Trousers manufactured to sell in anybody's first-class store at \$3.50, but we want you to see what we offer you for a two dollar bill; silver or gold also taken. But really it's a surprise in value and a profitable investment at.....

\$2.00



MAIL ORDERS

...Promptly and Carefully Filled...

One Cent

Invested in a postal card and addressed to us will bring you samples of Suits, Overcoats, Pants, Mackintoshes and price list of Shoes.

Address,

THE GLOBE,
Atlanta, Ga.

THE COLDISH DAYS

Are upon us, but shivering is easily avoided by

Seasonable

Underwear.

And this coming week in the department means farewell to six large cases of ribbed garments. It's great value for.....

48c

employed.

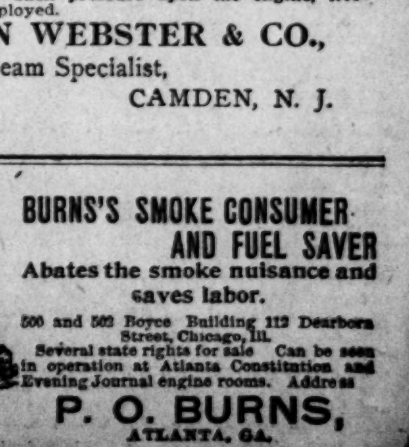
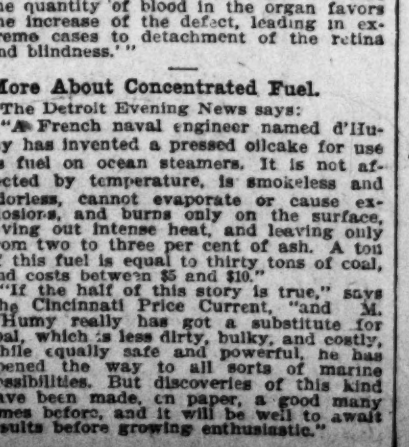
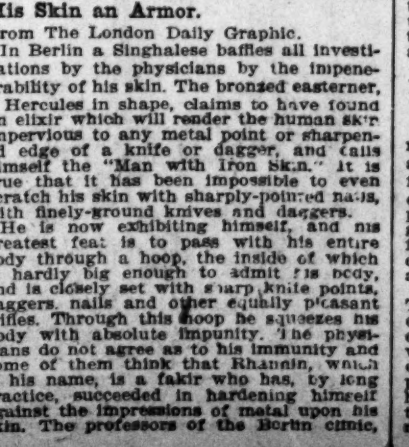
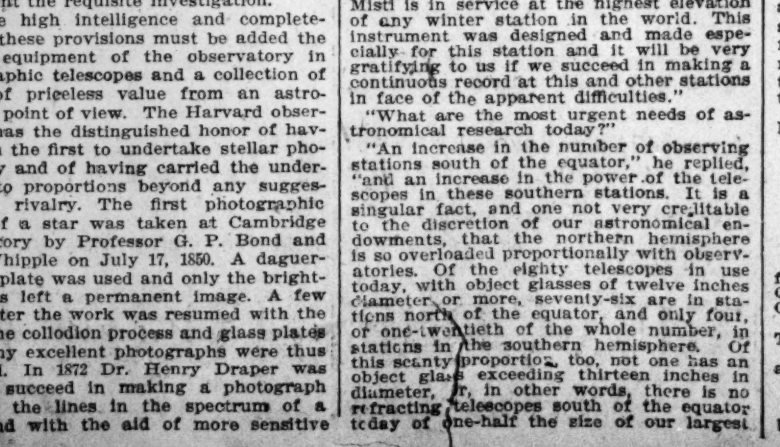
WEBSTER & CO.,
Team Specialist,
CAMDEN, N. J.

**BURNS'S SMOKE CONSUMER-
AND FUEL SAVER**
Abates the smoke nuisance and
saves labor.

500 and 502 Boyce Building 112 Dearborn
Street, Chicago, Ill.

Several state rights for sale. Can be seen
in operation at Atlanta Constitution and
Evening Journal engine rooms. Address

P. O. BURNS,
ATLANTA, GA.



A CAGE OF STEEL

Out of Which It Is Impossible for a Prisoner To Work Escape.

MODEL JAIL AT THE EXPOSITION

A Marvel of Strength and a Terror to Evil-Doers.

IT IS PUT TO A SUPREME TEST

And the Result Is That It Cannot Be Broken Open—President Manly's Great Triumph Indorsed.

One of the most unique and best visited buildings at the Cotton States and International exposition is the model jail built upon the grounds by the Manly Manufacturing Company, of Dalton, Ga. In an article previously printed in The Constitution it was stated how this exhibit came to be placed upon the grounds. There were throughout the country two classes of people largely interested in jail management. The first class was the officials of the law, the sheriffs and jailers, who felt the necessity of some well devised jail plan which could be generally adopted even by the poorest counties, and which at the same time should furnish the comforts as well as the safety required by such an institution. The other class were those moved by humanitarianism who objected to the foul and reeking jails in which innocent men were often confined for months before they could gain their release from imprisonment. These people took the ground that while the state was often justified in detaining persons pending an investigation of charges against them, yet that detention should not take the shape of penal punishment. It is notorious in every state of the union, these humanitarian asserted, that prisoners in county jails beg for conviction in order that they may be removed from the terrible punishment which they are receiving in such institutions throughout the country, and get to the more comfortable quarters established in the penitentiaries. This is a state of affairs which should not exist for the purpose of a jail should be detention and not punishment; the punishment should come afterwards when sentence has been passed.

From these two sources there came a demand for an exhibit of the development in jail structures. Mr. R. P. Manly, of Dalton, had been long at work devising plans which would reduce to a minimum the punishment meted out to detained persons, and at the same time increase to a maximum their absolute safety from escape. Mr. Manly agreed to build upon the grounds such a jail, and it is a little curious to state that since its erection over two-thirds of the persons who have been included in its periphery. One of the first places into which Governor Guittusson, of San Luis Potosi, entered was this jail, and when he reached the combination of steel cells on the third floor he declared that though he had traveled the world over he had never seen such perfection. Mayor Schieren, of Brooklyn, and Mayor Hooper, of Baltimore, both included this jail in the list of their investigations, and they both declared that in all of its appointments it surpassed anything of which they had knowledge. In fact, so great has been the interest taken in this structure by the northern and foreign visitors that Mr. Manly is now overwhelmed with letters from all these points asking him to make bids for contracts, and to give them such information that they may be able to call upon him in future. "Already," says Mr. Manly, "I have determined to double my capacity for next year."

Recently, at the suggestion of Dr. I. S. Hopkins, secretary of the jury on awards, J. S. Coon, professor of mechanical engineering of the State School of Technology, was selected to supervise the examination as to the relative strength of the various jail gratings used. Professor Coon secured the services of Mr. Horace A. Thompson, and with two assistants and a one-horse load of tools, twenty-pound sledges, crowbars, hand saws, blacksmith's cutters, gouges, diamond points, drifts, screw clamps, ratchets, fine steel saws by the dozen, special drills by the half dozen, files and chisels in quantity in bundles and bags, and chemicals in bottles, having been, as stated by Professor Coon, a week getting things in readiness, they destroyed completely all of their saws without making more than a visible impression on one of the lightest of the hardened bars. Their files were promptly used up. They rubbed, beat, and polished all of their drills in starting a small hole partially through one of the nine-ply bars. Admitting that it was impossible to make by use of all of the "tools of silence," they were requested to experiment so as to determine the relative strength of different forms of construction. Hereafter all jail gratings shall have perforations of some shape in the hardened steel bar. It was found that even a rivet hole in a bar of this description weakened it greatly, an unperforated bar proved to be three times the stronger. The new patented woven grating at the exposition is clearly very many times superior upon that head. A very few blows with a sledge demonstrated that a five-ply bar such as has uniformly been used in all jail gratings could be shattered by a violent attack and a hole made in a very few minutes, while a single nine-ply bar, after being stripped for two feet, resisted for more than an hour the combined efforts of all with sledges, crowbars, etc., making noise that Professor Coon said could be heard for a mile. After an examination of the standard grating, namely a woven grate with the new nine-ply bars running both ways, both Professor Coon and Mr. Thompson agreed that in this grating, not even with these heretofore universally exclusive tools, could a rupture be made. Mr. Manly is now prepared, as are none of his competitors, to supply a jail cage that shall be guaranteed in the contract to be absolutely proof against any and all methods and forms of destruction by tools of any and every sort in the hands of men confined in the cage, and that are to be subjected to tests as stated before acceptance by the purchasers. This is a radically new departure and one that was not foreseen until the new construction was subjected to the severe tests that were expected to totally destroy even the heaviest grate, the intention being to arrive at the relative time by which it would take only a trifling difference in the prices of the work, and it has but to be actually tested to be imperatively required. With the increased strength the light is also gained double the light and ventilation.

In his report Professor Coon says in part: "None of the saws, files or chisels we had in our outfit made any impression on the bars. By using up six extra good drills, made especially for this test, we did drill one 5/16 of an inch hole about half way through one plate and could get no further. In any construction using five-ply bars escape could readily be made in silence by removing the outer layers of soft iron and forcing a rupture of the remaining layers, and in a five-ply grate of bars having perforations ten minutes should suffice to tear down the whole side of a cage, using a twenty-pound sledge. The jail grating with woven nine-ply laminated bars both horizontally and vertically is proof against the attacks of violence. Four men might sledge it all night without making any impression upon it. Under an actual test of the relative strength of a nine-ply bar with a rivet hole or perforation

through it, as compared with the same bar without perforation, with a transverse dead load, the perforated bar gave way when the load was 1,175 pounds at a deflection of eleven-sixteenths of an inch, and the unperforated at 2,400 pounds at a deflection of 2 1/2 inches. A marked difference was also noticeable in the two bars after the hard layers began to break. The strength of the perforated bar dropped off rapidly, while the bar not perforated supported its maximum load (2,400 pounds) after four layers had snapped. The above table tells its own story. The bar not perforated supported more than twice as much as the perforated bar, while the bar not perforated had to be bent over three times as much as the perforated bar before the first hard layer snapped.

"The principal point of weakness in the perforated bar lies in the fact that the deflection is all localized at the point where it is perforated. Under an impact test, such as a sledge, I believe the difference would be still more pronounced, but the above is amply sufficient to prove its incomparable superiority. The test of this bar is of great interest. Its very great deflection before breakage occurred, and the very great force required to break it are remarkable. These two qualities could be found together only in a laminated bar, and they give evidence of material of the highest quality. The great load is equivalent to a stress in the most strained fibers of 135,000 pounds per square inch. Another most excellent feature of these cages is the network of hydraulic piping surrounding them, and utilized in heating the rooms. Any attempt would cause a leak and any leak would automatically set off an electric alarm, and the number and arrangement of these alarms can be multiplied indefinitely."

"The fact is," said one of the gentlemen present, "that there is only one way to escape from such a jail in this, and that is through the jailer himself. Mr. Manly can furnish the jail, but he cannot allow anyone to strike the attention of both those interested in the safe-keeping of prisoners and the humanitarianism who desire that the highest rules of sanitation should be observed. The first floor is a jail residence, well appointed for a small family. The second floor is of stone or concrete, and so laid that the family below can never be disturbed by the noises, if there are any, of those imprisoned above. It is in the third story that the steel cells are placed. These cells are in the shape of a huge steel cage, partitioned off by a half-inch steel plate, and so made that the doors from each cell into the hall are independent automatic control from the outside by the jailer alone. The result is that standing outside the jailer can let any prisoner in or out of the hall without giving freedom to those in other cells, and still the man thus at large is within steel bounds, and is as far from freedom as ever."

There is no superfluous bedding, there is no occasion for wooden furniture for vermin, for everything is supplied in steel, and thus all chances of vermin and other discomforts inevitable to present jail structures are removed. The provision for supplying water is excellent, and the water pipes encase the entire structure on the outside, and being heated by the means of supplying water and heat, form an extra obstacle through which a prisoner would have to escape. Another room is so arranged that it may be added for the use of insane prisoners. The arrangement in the third story for the hanging of prisoners is a most complete piece of mechanism and may be so managed that the hangman and his victim may never see each other. A point in which Mr. Manly takes great pride is his arrangement of the tower room.

"I have observed," said he, "that those in seeking to lynch prisoners never go up ladders. If they were forced to climb ladders to go up into inaccessible places for their victims their cool judgment would return before they could complete their task. In this jail, as you will see, there is a small manhole leading into the dark cell from the tower room. One can close the door and no power on earth can get him outside of this prison inside of forty-eight hours. Before that time arrives the probability is that the mob will have dispersed, or the officers of the law will have established their supremacy and the crime of lynching will be impossible."

To sum up the advantages of this jail in a few words, it is essentially a steel structure, the bars of hard and soft steel being so interlarded that even if after a week's work one could get it polished in two, the prisoner would then have a year's work ahead of him before he could get a hole large enough to thrust his head through. This renders the safety of the jail beyond question. The absolute perfection of its sanitation is no excuse for even a pin upon the floor. Its ventilation is perfect, the locks are so contrived that they work from the outside and so arranged that if but a single piece is out of place the whole system ceases to work, and thus the jailer is forced to see that there is something wrong. It is this fact which proves that with Manly's jail, if ever a prisoner should escape it would be by the jailer and not the jail that would have to be tried.

A Mystic Music Land.
(Dedicated to Victor Herbert's Band.)
When I listened to the music sweet of Victor Herbert's band, I seemed transported to some fair and distant land. Where the throbs of perfect music were the constant atmosphere. That was given, as their portion, to the people dwelling there. And the women, wise and kindly, moved along their stately way. Like unto the gleam of sunshine, so essential to the day. When the men were valiant heroes, for such music only could make the constant listeners of it always noble, great and good. But if all our dream-like music, as that in my dream-like place, Earth would be too much a heaven, with its wondrous glow of grace. What the hand of this valor, and this tenderness so free. If there were no helpless sufferers who from it might be bettered be? So, I muse, it is much wiser that such music grandly sweet Should not be our constant portion on this earth, it is more meet That this should be a pleasure, as it is, rare and great. Thus we gain the better knowledge of our lowly human state, And the heights to which 'tis given that we may be raised to where Our glad eyes may see the ideal, and our lives may grow more fair. Thus I listened to the music sweet of Victor Herbert's band, And I dreamed of stately heroes in their mystic music-land. Deeming then myself much favored that at times I, too, might be On the same plane with the noble that this art reveals to me.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

HOW SERPENTS SLEEP

They Do Not Close Their Eyes Because They Have No Lids.

ABOUT NOCTURNAL SNAKES

These Cat-Eyed Reptiles Are Altogether Most Venomous and Dangerous.

One of the most curious facts with regard to snakes is that their eyes are never closed. Sleeping or waking, alive or dead, they are always wide-eyed. If we take a dead snake and examine the eyes closely, we shall soon find the reason—there are no eyelids. The eye is protected only by a strong scale which forms a part of the epidermal covering, and is cut off in the place with that every time the reptile molts. This eye plate is as clear and transparent as glass and allows the most perfect vision, while at the same time it is so hard and tough as to perfectly protect the delicate organ within from the thorns and twigs among which, in flight from enemies, or in pursuit of prey, the reptile so often hurriedly glides.

When we and other warm blooded animals sleep, the eyelids close to shut out light, while the pupil relaxes or opens. In serpents the action of the pupil is the reverse of ours—it contracts or closes as a cat's does in sunlight.

Only yesterday it was that I saw an example of this in one of my copperheads. These deadly vipers have eyes with a vertical pupil like such cat's. Now the copperhead was asleep, for the pupil of the eye was hardly apparent.

It appeared like a fine hairlike mark of black, where the eye, when the animal is awake, is a large, round, black pupil. On seeing the snake the frog was instantly alarmed and began jumping wildly against the glass. In a moment he was on the head of the copperhead and awoke him. As I sat quite close to the cage I could observe most clearly the pupil dilating. The black pupil grew as big as before, feeling the air in his vicinity. He had probably been dreaming of frogs, for as the creature jumped again, he darted open-mouthed upon its prey and it was in his jaws. His eyes were not now marked with the hairlike line of black as before, but had quite an extensive pupil, vertically elongated, as if inclosed by the segments of a circle. Two hours after he had finished his meal I went again to the cage. The snake was lying coiled and certainly asleep with the same black line as before, but marked across his eyeball from above downward. As I pounced on the cage with my flat to awake him, I saw the pupil again dilate, and he was on his feet in a moment. Then the inquiring tongue was pushed tremulously forth and he industriously set out to explore the corners of the cage, evidently seeking for or testing his food.

Cat-Eyed Snakes Most Terrible.

As the fiercest and most terrible of the predatory mammals are the great night-roving cats, so the most terrible of the reptiles, the most potent in strength or venom, viz, the viperidae and boidae, are cat-eyed and nocturnal. Except when they are thirsty you will rarely find them wandering in the daytime. The elapidae, or common harmless snakes, have eyes with round pupils and sleep at night, being active chiefly during the hours of daylight. During extensive travels in the wilder parts of the world in prosecution of the study of snakes, I have had many interesting adventures, and the most dangerous of these encounters had in them a seasoning of danger, while others were marked by a touch of the ridiculous, but all of them were amusing and instructive, too, inasmuch as they showed the behavior of the sleepers before and after their awaking.

I shall never forget my first meeting with a large puff adder, one of the most deadly of serpents, in Currie's Kloof, near Grahamstown, in South Africa. I was exhausted with the heat of the sun, I had descended to the bed of a dried-up stream to lie down and rest beneath the leafy trees which shaded the spot. A spot more than usually secluded, had taken off my coat and laid it on the grass and was about to stretch myself on the slope with my feet to a tree trunk which was old and decaying, when I was struck by the strange beauty of what appeared to be a large fungus, such as often grows on ancient trees. It was quite close to the trunk between the protruding roots. It was colored differently from all the fungi I had previously seen. Deep velvet black and golden yellow, it was of a flat and circular and was about a foot in diameter. Charmed by its curious loveliness I approached and stooped over to examine it more closely. It was a frightful puff adder. At that time I was a beginner and knew little of snakes except what I heard or read. These dreadful puff adders are the most venomous of the worst serpents in the world. Persons in South Africa have died of their bites within the year, and every one told me that they could not prevent his being warned for the distance of several feet. For a moment I stood there, still stooping, transfixed with fear and astonishment. My blood felt chilling, and I felt as if I would jump and kill me as I stood? Knowing well that my life depended on caution, I began to move backward as slowly as I could. When I got six feet away I felt safer, and then—strange compounds that men are—curiosity conquered fear, and I stopped to admire him. I floated over his loveliness, I viewed him with a pet and determined to capture him alive. That he saw me I felt assured. His eyes were open, he hadn't yet fathomed the secret of his sleep.

A Struggle with a Puff Adder.
He was lying in a rat path evidently watching for rats and was too busy to notice me. Trusting that he would wait, I went off for assistance and soon returned with a companion and a stout pole eight or ten feet long. Approaching cautiously I got this over his neck and pressed him forcibly to the ground. To prevent his getting loose, my companion also held on to it.

"Be careful to hold him down," said I. "For failure means death." We probably pressed pretty heavily, for both were excited and apprehensive of danger, though fully determined to get him. Trusting my companion to hold the stick across his neck, I managed to get my fingers around his throat just behind the head. I lifted him up. He was as thick as a man's arm but not two and a half feet in length. To my astonishment he had never moved, and even now that I had him by the throat the only sign of life he gave was the extension of his tongue pointed tongue. As my coat was lying on the grass, and as I did not wish to go through town in my shirt sleeves, I determined to put it on, but how was I to do this, holding a living puff adder by the neck? I dared not transfer him from one hand to another nor even to give him to my assistant. The consequences were too much to risk. As she was a short stout thick snake I determined to hold him as I had him and push my arm, snake and all, through the sleeve. My companion held the coat and I pushed my arm straight into the sleeve. As he felt the cloth rubbing against his nose, he opened his mouth and clutched it with his fangs. He was then half-way through, but had to pull him back again. He refused to be pushed through the sleeve. Now he was thoroughly awake and he gave every evidence of his violent intentions. He lashed himself about, opened his mouth in vain efforts to bite me, and sent the venom from his mouth in streams over my fingers. The consequence was that I had to hold him as he was and go home in my shirt sleeves with my coat thrown over my arm.

He had really been asleep while I caught him and only woke up slowly after I had my fingers clutched round his throat. Not all snakes sleep so conveniently for catching in shady spots at the roots of trees.

Day Sleeping Tree Boas.

At Maraval, near the Port of Spain, in the island of Trinidad, one day when I was there a large snake was discovered coiled in the top of the huge bamboo shading the reservoir, which supplies the city with water. They telephoned me to come up. When I arrived I found the serpent had lashed himself securely in the very top of the bamboo, seventy feet above the water. The bamboo he was in was partially separated from the others, and as the wind was blowing pretty strongly, it was swaying incessantly through an area of some thirty feet. I saw from the ground that the snake was a sirophor, or tree boa, decidedly nocturnal in his habits. Of course he was sound asleep. There was only one way to get him—to cut down the bamboo and drop him in the water. Soon from the ground to its apex the bamboo vibrated with the blows of the fast wielded cutlasses. The leaves around him trembled with every stroke. Still he never moved. He slept so soundly, and what is more, when at last the cutting was finished and the last bamboo fell into the water, landing him in the middle of the reservoir, he wanted to be a bit of a hurry to "unloose his coils. He wanted a few minutes to look around him and then swam out on the bank, where he was very much surprised and indignant to find himself prisoner with my fingers clutching his throat.

Hunting in the hills of Gunpin, in the island of Trinidad, I had a curious interview with one of the same day-sleeping tree boas. Along one of the streams coming down from the hills I was searching for the hothouse atrox, better known as the dreaded red lance. As the banks where these snakes are most usually seen were thickly covered with bush, I considered it better to walk in the water, in the bed of the stream, where I could at the same time have both banks in view, and at the same time be out of danger of stepping incautiously upon a tree boa. To be sure, my feet were in the water, and I had often to wade to the knees, but that doesn't count in the tropics, where water is warm and wetting. I had gone for some distance, feeling the air in his vicinity. He had probably been dreaming of frogs, for as the creature jumped again, he darted open-mouthed upon its prey and it was in his jaws. His eyes were not now marked with the hairlike line of black as before, but had quite an extensive pupil, vertically elongated, as if inclosed by the segments of a circle. Two hours after he had finished his meal I went again to the cage. The snake was lying coiled and certainly asleep with the same black line as before, but marked across his eyeball from above downward. As I pounced on the cage with my flat to awake him, I saw the pupil again dilate, and he was on his feet in a moment. Then the inquiring tongue was pushed tremulously forth and he industriously set out to explore the corners of the cage, evidently seeking for or testing his food.

From the water to the branch was five feet or less and upon the latter coiled and asleep was a tree boa of the very same kind I had got at Maraval. That this fellow was asleep I was not a doubt, what ever. He never moved, as I walked right up to him. He hung coiled securely in the branches just on a level with my face. I approached till I looked black line as before. The little black slit was scarcely apparent, and there he lay within a foot of my nose as soundly asleep as a child in a cradle. To slowly grating, he was very little startled, but was requisite to avoid being bitten, for though innocent of venom, the tree boa can give an ugly bite since his front teeth are curved, numerous, and as fine as needles. To catch him nicely it was necessary to awake him and as he was so securely coiled in the branch that there was no danger of his falling into the water, I myself in position to take him. I held my left hand up before him about a yard out from his nose, working my fingers and shaking the hand vigorously about to attract his attention. To awake him I gave him a smart slap with my open right, withdrawing it quickly below him. He awoke rive chiefly during the hours of daylight. During extensive travels in the wilder parts of the world in prosecution of the study of snakes, I have had many interesting adventures, and the most dangerous of these encounters had in them a seasoning of danger, while others were marked by a touch of the ridiculous, but all of them were amusing and instructive, too, inasmuch as they showed the behavior of the sleepers before and after their awaking.

S. R. O'REILLY.

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They told me of various things they would like to have for Christmas presents for friends and family. They wanted seventeen I think. Of course I listened in a subdued manner, but an elephant had trod on my pocketbook and it was so flat I couldn't see through this business. My wife said that handkerchiefs were a good thing—nice handkerchiefs were always in order. She had some in her trunk to send to the boys. There are various things in that trunk. It is a sort of subtreasury, a cache, but it won't hold enough things for the grandchildren. Dolls and baby carriages and jumping jacks and picture books had to be bought and some nice linen handkerchiefs. Well, as I was turning the corner I heard a squalor squaling handkerchiefs. There was a stack of them on a box and a crowd around and he was passing handkerchiefs along for examination. "Genuine linen, pure Irish linen, all guaranteed only 5 cents apiece. Examine them, gentlemen. These are exposition exhibit goods that we are obliged to sell out, for we are going home. Home, sweet home," etc. Never heard a man squal more sweetly. I was shy at first, but I held out of the handkerchiefs. It was good size and nicely bordered and looked like linen and felt like linen, and I heard a man say, "This is linen, isn't it?" So I thought I had found the very thing my wife wanted and I told him I would take ten. "Thank you, sir," he said politely, and he took up the folded bill and wrapped it in his little grip and handed him a dollar—a silver dollar. He didn't hand back the change, but leaned up close to me and whispered, "You are a family man, I reckon." "Yes," said I. "Well, I will give you twenty more for the other half dollar," said he. So I took them and put them all in my satchel. They are beautiful! Thirty linen handkerchiefs for a dollar. Enough to keep all the grandchildren's noses clean and leave some for me. I was proud.

When my wife opened the package she was horrified. "Why they are all cotton and the veriest, thinnest, sleaziest cotton at that. You have been cheating again, as usual." That rascally squalor had handed round a nice linen handkerchief as a sample and wrapped up poor thin cotton ones so quick we didn't suspect anything wrong. But they will do for the noses, I reckon. In fact, I rather like them for my grip, and I carry two all the time—one for each side. And I bought a beautiful little doll carriage with a parasol over it for 20 cents and a lunch basket and a spoon case and some other little trinkets and came home happy, for Christmas is a season to make others happy. On earth peace, good will to men, and especially to the children. Yes, that's it! On earth peace! We are not going to have any war with England. But I'll be damned if Johnny Bull shall step over here and take land that don't belong to him—land and water, for there is the mouth of the Orinoco that ought to be open and free to our commerce. It is a horrible, devilish business and I don't want to be considered seriously. No, I don't want to go to have any war with England. But I'll be damned if Johnny Bull shall have anything over here that don't rightly belong to him—the greedy old rascal. The fact is, I don't believe there is any war know where Venezuela is or who Mr. Monroe was, but they have got a big map and stake out the earth and claim to the stars. Fifty years ago, when the world was their stakes on an island in the Caribbean sea and the island sank in an earthquake and went down and England is still guarding the hole and waiting for the day when it will rise again. That's what a man told me. But the idea of war with old mother. God bless her and bless her noble queen, who for over fifty years has been a model woman—a noble-hearted lady of the olden times—an illustrious example of good, old-fashioned, honest motherhood; had nine children right straight along and nursed them in the old-fashioned way and gave them castor oil and salts and sung to them at night just like we do. I have great respect for any woman who has raised nine children, and I have 10 per cent more respect for a woman who has raised up ten, like my wife has; but I'll be damned if Johnny Bull, or any other bull, shall put a chip on our hat. We are going to investigate. Our committee will go over there and report and maybe by the Fourth of July we will know something about this business, and then we will let it fret along for a year or two and fix up an arbitration, and by the year 1900 the dispute will be settled. That's the way we did the Alabama claim, and the Bering seal fisheries. We needn't be in any hurry about fighting. In fact, it looks like sacrifice for Christian nations to talk war during Christmas times. We ought to have waited until the Fourth of July—that's the time to crowd—but old Johnny Bull had better mind how he steps over our hemisphere. The old robe has had their disabilities removed and they haven't forgotten how England treated us thirty-three years ago. I predicted that congress would turn our boys loose just as soon as war was threatened. That was nice, wasn't it? So generous, so magnanimous. After waiting thirty long years they did it in a day without debate. We didn't ask it and they shoved it on us. Sherman, Tom Reid & Co. got together the night after Christmas, and they war message and said if we should have war with England, where are we going to get our mercenaries from. We can't get any more from England or Ireland or Germany or Spain, where we got them during the last, and we will need those rebels down south. The fact is, they are the best fighters the nation has got. We had five to their one in the field and then it took four years to subdue them and they have put 300,000 of our men on the pension rolls, besides what they killed. The fact is we are just obliged to have them and now is a good time to tender the olive branch. That's what a man told me said. Now if they will put our one-legged, one armed, and one-eyed and disabled veterans on the pension rolls too, we will have some faith in their magnanimity, but not until then. It wouldn't be any very big drain on the treasury, for we haven't but about 100,000 veterans left, all told, and not more than one fourth of them would be pensioners. Our boys have been lying for thirty years, but somehow or other they don't die but keep on multiplying. There is another thing about it that resolution was too short and too stinky of language. It ought to have had a preamble and some words that indicated regret for the long delay. In fact they should have apologized and begged our pardon and done the clean thing while they were at it. My fear now is that if war blows over the Grand Army will be a rumus about that resolution and have it rescinded, just like they did the order for the restoration of the rebel flags. They have had all the offices and all the pensions so long. They don't want us to have anything. But we'll get even with them in the long run. See if we don't. Lots of their best people are moving down south and in a few years will become as clever gentlemen and Christians and patriots as we are and can raise their children in a moral atmosphere. Our climate and our society has a wonderful effect on northern men. Well, I'll be back in a moment.



1—"At the post."



2—"Clearing the hurdle."



3—"Under a strong pull."



4—"On the home stretch."



5—"Neck and neck."



6—"They're off."

THEIR CRITICISM.



Sykes-Say, Bill, that Charlotte Corday is a great play. A young gal rushes in an' stabs de villain in a bathtub. Bill—Well, dat's wot he got fer bathin'.

A SPOILED IDYL.

From Household Words.

CHAPTER I.

"Hullo! Excuse me, sir, you're not Mr. Hillyer?"

"I guess I am, though, stranger. But you have the advantage of me. I don't seem to recognize—"

"No! Not old Tom Ward, of—eh? But—great scissors! Now I look at you—why, of course it is! Here—shake!"

The traveler dropped his portmanteau and held out a big brown hand, which the other grasped heartily.

"I only landed in Liverpool this very morning," cried Mr. Ben Hillyer, "and here if old Tom Ward isn't waiting to meet me at Euston as if he'd known I was coming!"

"I thought it was you. I recognized you the moment I set eyes on you," declared Tom, remarking, "If I had known you were coming I should have been here to meet you, you may bet your bottom dollar on that, as you yankees say. And now I have met you I'm going to stop and have a chat, if I miss my train for it. As a matter of fact, I wasn't waiting for anybody. I'm on my way to Manchester, living there these last three years. Eh? What a row that engine makes! Oh, yes. Capital appointment! I've got in Manchester. Had to be something good to tempt me to leave the old city here. I can tell you. Been doing a fortnight's holiday and just going back. Let's come in here out of the crowd!"

"Well," Mr. Ben Hillyer began, when the two were seated in the refreshment room on the platform, "I've been coming home for long enough, but something always turned up to hinder me. I've written half a dozen times to postpone the visit, and now, at last, I've come in such a rush that I never even wrote to say I was coming."

"Take 'em by surprise, eh? And how have you been getting along out there? You are looking remarkably well, and not a day older than when you went away. Come over alone, have you?"

"That's so."

"No Mrs. Hillyer yet, then?"

Mr. Ben Hillyer shook his head with a quiet smile. And after regarding him curiously for a minute, Tom Ward broke into a chuckle, smacked himself on the knee and glancing round to make sure nobody was likely to overhear him, went on in subdued tones:

"I'd clean forgotten! Why, what did you go out for? To be sure! And who is there in the old country you'd come over to see if it isn't her? Of course!"

Mr. Ben Hillyer did not dispute the proposition.

"Ten years ago," ejaculated his friend, "you mean to say neither of you have changed your minds in ten years? My gracious, if it doesn't beat fairy tales! Young man, young girl, poverty—all the good old fashioned ingredients—young man goes to Boston to make his fortune; young girl waits. How is the fortune, Ben? Made?"

"The foundation's laid and the scaffolding's up," laughed Mr. Ben Hillyer, "and there's enough of it built to keep the rain

out. Yes! I've done fairly well, Tom. I got into a solid business, and when the old boss died, three years back, I arranged to take over the whole concern, as I'm running it myself. I run it still in the old man's name. I've pretty well dropped my own. Only use it when I write to her, and, of course, she uses it when she writes to me; that's all."

Mr. Ben Hillyer drew a somewhat faded photograph from his pocket and passed it to his friend. It was the picture of a young girl of seventeen, a graceful, dainty figure, standing, lonely, against a dark background that made the face look pale; there was a tenderness of expression on the sweet, half smiling features, a shy wistfulness in the large dark eyes, that instantly won the liking of the beholder as well as his admiration.

"If she is as good as she looks, and I am sure she is," said Tom Ward emphatically, "no wonder you waited ten years for her."

"I don't believe there's a truer girl on earth," remarked Mr. Ben Hillyer, not without some souch of emotion. "She's no doll, my boy! When that girl's mother died—her father was dead long before—she took her place in the shop, and she's been keeping it going for five years, and supporting herself and her two young sisters, with no help from any living soul. That's the kind of a girl she is."

CHAPTER II.

Having left his luggage at a hotel near the station, Mr. Ben Hillyer went on as fast as a hansom could carry him to the eastern end of the town. Halfway along the Commercial road, he dismissed his cab, and walking a few paces on paused before an ancient, low-browed coffee house, dingy and dull externally.

There was a shabby, inferior air about the shop that gave him quite a shock, and rather dampened his ardor. He wondered he had never been struck by the meanness of its appearance when he had been so familiar with it years ago.

He entered with a strange feeling of reluctance. Within the shop was close and dark, and filled with unencouraging odors of miscellaneous cooking. It was long

and narrow, with gloomy, high-backed boxes on either side for the accommodation of customers, and, at the end, a low counter behind which was a private space where the frying and boiling and washing up was done.

Hesitating and overcome by an unaccountable nervousness Mr. Ben Hillyer slipped aside into one of the boxes instead of going straight to the counter, as he had at first intended, and when the frowzy waitress came to attend upon him he ordered a cup of tea.

From where he sat he could keep watch on part of the space behind the counter; there was an ancient female washing crockery in a large tub, and the frowzy waitress, drawing his tea from an urn; from the invisible depths, whence the steam floated, arose a high-pitched feminine voice, monotonously scolding somebody in connection with a disaster to some baking operations.

All the while he was sipping his tea that scolding continued, the rancorous, intolerant tones grating on his nerves like the snarling of a hand-saw. He was yearning for a glimpse of that face whose portrait had been his constant companion and comfort in the tedious years of his absence. He had looked forward to this day with unutterable longings; in his sleeping and waking dreams he had lived through this hour, through this meeting that was now so near, more often than he could have said.

His thoughts were broken in upon by the sound of the frowzy waitress saying to a man in the adjoining box.

"Oh, she's in one of her usual tantrums. It's steady! She's been at it like this all day, very near."

"Kate!"

It was the complaining voice raised to a higher pitch; and answering the call, the waitress scuttled off, vanished around the counter, and could be heard, out of sight, involved in a dispute.

She reappeared, later, subdued and sullen, and presently the owner of the scolding voice became visible at the counter, and proceeded to make fresh tea in the urn.

At the first sight of her face Mr. Ben Hillyer started, a peculiar choking sensa-

tion rose in his throat, and he shrank back as if he feared she might observe him. She was a stout, middle-aged woman, with an anxious, discontented expression; her faded print dress, and her sleeves were rolled up above the elbows of her red, rough arms. To a stranger, the resemblance between this more than buxom female and the photograph in Mr. Hillyer's pocket would have been imperceptible, but to Mr. Ben Hillyer himself it was at once apparent. He could even trace something vaguely familiar, now, in the altered voice; yet he made a despairing effort to believe that he was mistaken, that this robust, practical, and hearty, and dainty, tender hearted, sympathetic girl he had loved could not possibly be one and the same person.

The whole thing seemed so crushingly unreal that with a forced idea of assuring himself of its reality, he turned to the waitress as he was paying her for his tea.

"Miss Walton seems—that is Miss Walton, isn't it?"

The girl nodded sulkily.

"The eldest?"

"Yes."

"Ah! I thought so. She seems rather put out today."

"Always it," snapped the girl.

And as she said this with no disposition to prolong the conversation, and he was suddenly seized with a dread that the woman might see and recognize him, he went hurriedly away into the street.

He was dejected and miserable; but the more he thought of it, the surer he was that he had acted well in coming away without making himself known to her. He might have concealed his true feelings from her and have forced himself to redeem his promise, but was it likely that such a subterfuge could not be other than repugnant to him, but he could think of no alternative, and argued that circumstances justified the deed. Already the girl he had loved was dead to him; it remained only for him to die to her.

CHAPTER III.

Late one evening, something less than a month after, the postman came down to the coffee shop in Commercial Road and left on the counter a newspaper addressed to Miss Walton.

It was handed to her as she sat by the fireplace, busied over some accounts, and seeing by the stamp that it was from America, she opened it at once, he opened it with an indefinable sense of apprehension, for she had been expecting a letter, and the paper was addressed in a handwriting that was strange to her. Turning over the pages, she came to a marked paragraph in the list of deaths, which ran:

"Hillyer—May 10th, at No. 88 Kirtall street, Boston, Benjamin Hillyer, formerly of London, England."

Nothing more. And she read it through three or four times before its full meaning took hold upon her, and she understood that he had been dead nearly three weeks. Then—for a habit of reticence had increased upon her, and she could not bear the thought of humiliating herself by giving way to her weakness before her dependents—she put the paper aside indifferently, and made a pretense of going on with her accounts till, finding it hard to maintain such unnatural self-control any longer, she arose abruptly and went up stairs.

Her younger sister, whose curiosity had been roused by her demeanor, took advantage of her retirement to open the paper, and read the marked paragraph with the frowzy waitress peering over her shoulder; so that when Miss Walton came down again, they affected to be unconscious of the redness of her eyes and the unaccountable quietness of her manner. They involuntarily spoke to her with more than ordinary respect, obeying her wishes with a promptitude that was new to them, much as one honors and seeks to anticipate the wishes of an invalid.

Next week brought a type-written letter from an unknown Edward Smith, of Boston. It inclosed a bank draft for £200, saying that it represented the savings of the late Mr. Ben Hillyer, who had desired that she should have them. He mentioned that he had forwarded a paper containing a notice of his friend's death, which had been rather sudden, and concluded his formal communication with orthodox expressions of regret.

Only her immediate acquaintances know why Miss Walton still wears the mourning she has worn so long, and not all of them know who erected in the crowded East London cemetery the little marble cross to the memory of "Benjamin Hillyer," nor whose name is one day to fill the space left vacant under his.

HAD TOO MUCH WEALTH.

Alfred Tripp's Fortune Caused Him To Suicide.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., December 28.—Alfred N. Tripp, a wealthy resident of this city, committed suicide by hanging himself in his barn. The affair is shrouded in mystery and it is hard to find any cause for his act. Mr. Tripp had but just come into possession of an estate of \$300,000 left him by his father, S. Vincent Tripp, founder and owner of the Tripp elevator in New York, who died on September 23 last. Tripp's physician believes that he became insane through the responsibility of handling such a large estate.

Shut Out of the Mails.

Washington, December 28.—The postoffice department yesterday denied the privilege of the mails to five concerns conducting fraudulent enterprises. The Mexican Lottery Company, of San Louis Potosi, which was declared a fraud some time ago, adopted a new method to deceive the transmission of its matter through the United States mails. To deceive the post authorities it franked its envelopes as the "Mexican-American Coffee Culture Company," but the postoffice inspectors discovered the deception.

A. V. Yager, of Nashville, Tenn., who has been working the old "fortune in England" scheme on American citizens, was also excluded from the mails.

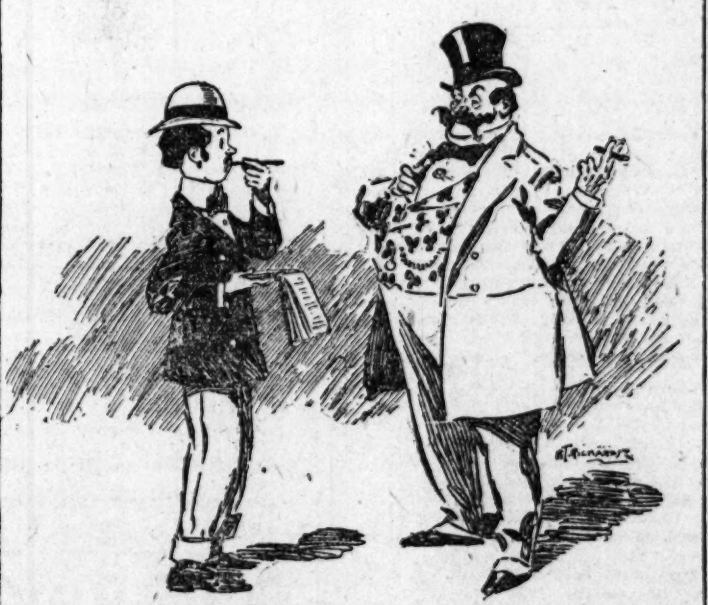
A SURE THING.



"How do you know he's in love with her?"

"Well, when I take about minutes to button a girl's glove, the natural inference is that he hopes to be more than a brother to her."

HIGH TONED.



Interviewer—I suppose Miss De Roarer can reach almost any range of notes.

Manager—Oh, yes. Mostly flities.

THOSE CHECKED STOKING JACKETS; OR, WHY HE DIDN'T COME BACK.



Mr. Alcock Smart—I'll not change my coat to mail this letter, dear; no one will see.

Officer—There's an escaped jail bird, rob'n' in 'n' mail!



Officer—There's an escaped jail bird, rob'n' in 'n' mail!



Coom with me to th' station house!